THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

RAID IN SHERMAN'S REAR.

WHEELER ATTACKS DALTON.

LARGE CAPTURES OF CATTLE.

Gen. Steadman After the Rebels

GUERILLA RAIDS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—Wheeler, with 1700 men, demanded the surrender of Dalton, Georgia, on the evening of the 14th, of Colonel S. C. Bold, 2d Missouri, commanding that post with 800 men. A slight skirmish was going on when the last train left.

Small detachments from Wheeler's force had captured about 1700 Government cattle on their way to Atlanta, and nearly all the officers in charge of them. Three men escaped after the train left Dalton, and General Steadman, telegraphically advised thereof, started with a large force from Chattanooga.

The latest heard from Dalton was just at nightfall, on the 14th. Rumor says that the trains are leaving Resaca. This raid had been anticipated by Sherman, and he was prepared to meet it at the important point.

On Saturday three hundred guerillas attacked Selma, in Livingston county, Kentucky, garrisoned by thirty men of the 4th Kentucky, and after a sharp fight were repulsed, with a loss of eight killed, fifteen wounded, and several captured. The Federal loss was three killed, four captured, and one mortally wounded.

Twenty-five guerillas under Martin, were in Trimble county on Sunday night, near the Ohio river, raiding down the road to West Point, and committing depredations on the people. They robbed West Point of four thousand dollars in goods and money. Henderson is still excited. Johnson encamped on the fair grounds, threatening the town. About seventy-three guerillas were in Brownsboro, plundering the town and causing great excitement.

General Sherman's Army—Latest from the Front.

TWO MILES FROM ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, August 8, 8 A. M.—Nothing new transpired yesterday. The 4th Corps advanced their line a little nearer the railroad last night, under a brisk fire from the enemy.

The morning opens without any indications that anything decisive is at hand.

The railroad trains come regularly to the front, bringing crowds of convalescents.

Our Lines Advanced — Attack of the Enemy Repulsed—Slocum Commands Hooker's Corps—Reports of Deserters Regarding Mobile.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, August 14.—Latest dates from Atlanta are to the 10th. Since Schofield's movement of the 5th, to get on the Macon Railroad, nothing important has been done. These movements have been partly successful, and the right of the line assumed a position about three miles north of East Point, and about one mile from the railroad.

The line thence extends north around the city to the Chattanooga Railroad, with a defensive crotchet on the right strongly posted on Uttery creek. Sherman has been making gradual approaches and is very near the enemy's works, with works fully as strong as those of the enemy.

On the 6th, the Rebels, becoming anxious over the approach of our army, made a demonstration on the 16th Corps, but were heavily punished and driven back. Our loss was slight.

Hood has certainly received large reinforcements and evinces a determination to make a desperate resistance.

His troops are reduced to one-third rations of meat and bread, but otherwise there is plenty. Hood is strongly posted, but it is believed that his works can be carried.

On the 9th the city was shelled from all parts of the line with great vigor.

Deserters and prisoners say Mobile has been taken. This may be only their opinion formed on the result of our progress already reported.

Johnston succeeds Palmer in command of the 14th Corps. Slocum succeeds Hooker.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."

More of Her Depredations.

YARMOUTH, N. S., August 16.—The schooner *Sophia*, from Turk's Island, arrived here to-day, with the crews of the following vessels, which were sunk by the pirate *Tallahassee*:—

Ship *James Littlefield*, of Bangor, from Cardiff, for New York, sunk on the 14th in lat. 42°, long. 66°.

Schooner *Linwood Dupont*, of Wilmington, Del., sunk on the 13th in lat. 40°, long. 68°.

Schooner *Mercy A. Howe*, of Chatham, sunk yesterday in lat. 43°, long. 66°.

After the crews of the above vessels were put on board the *Sophia*, the *Tallahassee* sunk four other schooners, one of which was the *J. H. Howes*, of Gloucester.

The smoke from the steamer was seen this morning in the direction of Seal Island.

THOMASTON, August 17.—The Rebel steamer *Tallahassee* yesterday destroyed twenty-five vessels off Matinicus Rock. She was manned mostly by Nova Scotia men. After sending the crews and passengers of the vessels destroyed into Friendship, by a small craft, she steered in an easterly direction.

BOSTON, August 17. — A despatch from the American consular agent at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to this city, states that six vessels were destroyed by the pirate *Tallahassee*, on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable. Thirty men of the crews were landed at Yarmouth in a destitute condition. The pirate was in sight on Monday morning.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—About twelve hundred Rebel prisoners arrived here this morning under a strong guard, and marched up Baltimore street to the Northern Central Depot, where they embarked for a place of safer keeping in the Northwestern States. A thousand of the same sort passed through here to the same place yesterday. They are all from Point Lookout. Many of them say they will take the oath of allegiance, and are tired of the Rebellion.

Sentenced to be Hung.

Four spies and blockade-runners, who were tried here recently by the Military Commission, have been sentenced to be hung at Fort McHenry on the 29th instant. Their names are William H. Rogers, of Baltimore; Braston Lyon and Samuel B. Hunn, of Delaware; and John R. H. Embert, of Maryland. It is thought their sentences will be mitigated in some way.

From General Grant.

Passengers from Old Point say things look very encouraging now with Grant's army, and Richmond is in greater danger of capture than at any time heretofore.

Vermont Politics.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, V., August 17.—P. M. Olmsby has been nominated by the Democrats of the Second District for Congress.

The Steamship "Asia."

HALIFAX, August 17.—The royal mail steamer *Asia* sailed early this morning for Boston.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

GRANT'S NEW MOVEMENT.

General Birney Captures Four Guns, With Many Prisoners.

OUR LOSS ABOUT SIX HUNDRED MEN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 16.—Additional particulars have been received of the action of Sunday. Part of the 2d and part of the 10th Corps engaged the enemy in the afternoon near Deep Bottom.

The 10th, under General Birney, took part of a line of works, with four 8-inch brass guns and a number of prisoners. The loss was small.

The enemy fell back to a strong position, and the 2d Division of the 2d Corps was drawn up in line of battle beyond where Hancock captured the four guns two weeks ago. Here the 1st Brigade, under Colonel Macy, took the lead, and charged across a corn-field over a hill, and down into a ravine, where they came to a swamp with a stream on the other side, the ground covered with impenetrable brush on the margins.

During all this time they were exposed to a heavy fire from the Rebel artillery, which did a good deal of damage.

It was found impossible to cross the ravine, and the men were halted and lay concealed as well as possible until dark, when they were withdrawn.

Colonel Macy had his horse shot under him, and mounting General Barlow's horse, the animal became unmanageable and fell on the Colonel, badly bruising him. Colonel Macy was wounded in the Wilderness, and had returned to the field only a day or two before.

The division lost at least three hundred men in the engagement.

The 1st and 3d Divisions, which were in support, lost about two hundred and fifty from the effects of the Rebel artillery.

The wounded were all brought off, and are nearly all being cared for at City Point.

Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, of the 36th Wisconsin, lost his left arm while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge.

Major W. H. Hamilton, of the 36th Wisconsin, was severely wounded in the face, and Captain Lindley, of the same regiment, killed.

Sergeant Ball, of the 36th Wisconsin Regiment, was killed, and about twelve were wounded in that regiment.

Sergeant Fucho, of the 36th Wisconsin, a color-bearer, was badly wounded. This is the third time he has been wounded in the present campaign.

Lieutenant Tolly, of the 125th New York, and Lieutenant Whethouse, of the 2d New York Artillery, were wounded.

Our troops still hold their position in front of the enemy's works, which are very strong and well defended, owing to the nature of the country in the vicinity.

Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburg.

The enemy for the past two nights has been feeling our line on the left, but nothing more than skirmishing between the pickets has taken place.

The two telegraph operators, Messrs. Flynn and Hambright, on duty at General Burnside's headquarters, who have been on trial during the past week, charged with making known the substance of despatches to others than those to whom they were addressed, were found not guilty by the court.

General Meade, however, deeming them to have been guilty of disobedience of orders and a breach of trust, has ordered them to be sent beyond the limits of the army and forbidden to return.

Deserters continue to arrive in small squads. A lieutenant and twelve men reached here yesterday. They tell the usual stories of demoralization and the prospect of a speedy destruction of the Rebel army.

Thousands, they say, are leaving, on account of not receiving any pay, while their families are starving, and they are determined to stay in the service no longer under any circumstances. General Park is now in command of the 9th Army Corps.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Battle in Progress—Heavy Firing near Strasburg.

IN THE FIELD, Virginia, August 16, 11 P. M.—Scouts that have come in to night report that heavy cannonading has been heard to-day in the direction of Strasburg.

NEAR STRASBURG, Va., August 13.—The Johnstonian tactics, practised by the Rebels in the Southwest, evidently are to be used here; for this morning the pickets reported that they had left our front and gone South, via the Strasburg turnpike.

The 6th Corps was ordered to move off in pursuit of the Rebel column, and the 3d Division, Brigadier-General Ricketts commanding, had the advance. Midway between Cedar creek and Strasburg the column was halted, and Generals Sheridan, Wright, and Ricketts reconnoitered the enemy's position.

The Rebels were distinctly visible on some hills at the back of the town. They seemed to be taking matters very coolly, and did not appear to be in any hurry to move. A number of wagons were seen passing along the road leading south, but the rearguard still had their tents pitched, and several fires were burning.

Skirmishers were pushed forward to and through the town, and shortly after yards a few shots were fired. Far away in the distance, and brought faintly to our ears by the light wind, were the faint reports of occasional artillery firing. What did it mean? Was General Longstreet engaging our cavalry, or had our forces succeeded in heading off the column of Early and Breckinridge?

During the day the heat was intense, and the troops remained quietly encamped in the woods on the north side of the road. The Rebels were busy throwing up breastworks, and soon had a number of brass guns in position. Skirmishing between the pickets continued during the whole day; but no harm was, apparently, inflicted on either party. General Sheridan, after thoroughly reconnoitering the enemy's position, was satisfied that no advantage could be gained by storming it, and accordingly at nightfall the troops received orders to fall back to the north-east side of Cedar creek. The movement was promptly executed, and this evening the 6th Corps occupies the same position it left in the morning. Of our future operations it is useless for me to speculate, as nothing is known of them outside army headquarters.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Promotion of General Kelley.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer.

The President has conferred a brevet Major-Generalship on General Kelley, in reward for his gallant and efficient defense of Cumberland and New Creek, and his continued, steadfast, every day watchfulness and zeal as an officer over the interests committed to his charge.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Cumberland was held on Thursday, August 11, and resolutions returning thanks to General Kelley and his command for his successful defence of that city, were adopted. A resolution was also adopted requesting General Kelley to send all the Rebel sympathizers in Cumberland and vicinity outside the Union lines.

OLD ITALIAN PROVERBS.

Wise distrust is the parent of security.

So much only is mine as I either use myself or give for God's sake.

He who has the longest sword is always thought to be in the right.

Play or gaming hath the devil at the bottom.

He who throws a stone against God, it falls upon his own head.

A courtier is a slave in a golden chain.

FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND ADVICES TO SATURDAY.

Rebel View of Grant's Schemes.

AFFAIRS AT ATLANTA.

RAILROADS ALL REPAIRED.

GEN. EARLY'S GREAT DEEDS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Quiet Before Petersburg Inexplicable—The Situation Unchanged—Conjectures as to Grant's Schemes—The Season for Successful Operations Passing Away—The Federals Contracting their Lines on the Left and Right—A Canal Through Dutch Gap, &c.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 15.

Matters are growing comparatively quiet in front of Petersburg, the enemy having ceased his shelling of the city. A Petersburg paper says of the situation:—

A quiet reigns along the lines. In fact, if we may so express ourselves, yesterday was the quietest day of the siege, and passed away unmarked even by the usual shelling, mortar and picket firing.

The enemy has shown himself to be very kindly disposed towards the city during the past ten days. If we may except a few stray shots, he has not thrown any shells in the corporate limits since last Monday week.

This quiet is, of course, inexplicable, and, for all we know, the enemy may be secretly concocting some diabolical scheme, in the shape of another "brilliant movement," for our benefit. Grant certainly is not idle. It would be disastrous to him to remain so. The season for successful operations is rapidly slipping away, and if he loses the opportunity he himself is lost.

THE FEDERALS CONTRACTING THEIR LINES.

We learn from the best authority that the enemy has contracted his lines considerably on his left—our right—and has withdrawn his pickets some distance from the points recently occupied by them. The enemy is also seen in greatly diminished force on our right, which strongly indicates that he has withdrawn troops from that direction.

Everything indicates that the great Yankee army, which but recently prosecuted offensive operations so vigorously, are now throwing themselves on the defensive.

This is evident not only in the contraction of their lines, which they so recently and so boldly extended, but in the diminished numbers which they present to our front, and the at least partial cessation of active movements.

DITCHING DUTCH GAP.

From the Richmond Whig, August 15.

It is rumored, with what truth we know not, that the Yankees are cutting a canal across the narrow neck of land formed by a bend in the James, and known as Dutch Gap. This is done, we presume, with the forlorn hope of flanking our position at Howlett's. Let them dig; but they will soon discover that ditching, like mining, did very well in the vicinity of Vicksburg, but neither can be successfully prosecuted anywhere in the neighborhood of the James. The gap is only about half a mile in width, while by water the distance round the bend is seven miles.

If the Yankees are really ditching at this point, as reported, they are only doing what the commercial men of Richmond ought to have done long years ago. It was ever an impediment in the way of our trade, and the bend, which is shut off from breezes from almost every quarter, was always familiarly known by the sailors, who held it in special dread, as "Pull and be——."

There may be some truth in the rumor, but we are, nevertheless, inclined to believe that before many weeks have passed, Grant, instead of ditching on the James, beneath a blazing sun, will be making tracks before a victorious army, in search of a safe shelter behind the fortifications of Washington.

THE SITUATION AT PETERSBURG UNCHANGED.

A gentleman by the ambulance train yesterday afternoon informs us that while a chronic quiet prevails in front, it is well ascertained that the Yankees are in heavy force changing their base, and seeking a more propitious field of operations than the "shambles" of Prince George and Dinwiddie.

The *Express* yesterday says:—

"The situation seems unchanged, so far as can be learned from observations on our lines. A brave scout, who returned from the enemy's rear at a late hour Wednesday night, says that there are undoubted evidences of the diminution of Grant's army near Petersburg by the recent withdrawal of forces. The greater portion, if not all of these withdrawals, went down the James river. It is supposed that they have been sent to the Upper Potomac; but of this there is no positive evidence."

PRINCE GEORGE COURT HOUSE BURNED.

"It is well known that the enemy have burned Prince George Court House. This was done from mere wantonness, as even Grant's land pirates will scarcely have the hardihood to contend that any military necessity required the performance of so villanous an outrage."

Let Early bear this in mind when he reaches the court house of some populous Pennsylvania county. Retaliation, without stint or mercy, is an infallible remedy for Yankee vandalism.

MORE OF GRANT'S PROMISES.

Ulysses is trying to repress the impatience of the people of the North; to remove their doubts of his success and dispel their unreasonable anticipations, while modestly promising them that he will accomplish certain results, which no one upon the face of the earth honestly believes he is capable of effecting. Grant recently took sundry jurops with Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, and during their hobnobbing, he asked Ramsey to "request the people of the North to possess their souls with patience;" that all will come out right; that his success is beyond doubt; that his grand plan has been carried out so far successfully, and is certain to be successful in the end.

General Grant has never felt greater confidence of success than he feels now; but it is a stupendous work that he has before him; and the people must not be unreasonable in their anticipations; they must not expect that to be done in a week which cannot be done in a month; for if they will have patience they will in due time be fully repaid for the exercise of that virtue by the splendid success that will crown the efforts of the Army of the Potomac to overwhelm the chief army of the Rebellion. The destruction of Lee's army will be almost equal to the suppression of the Rebellion. The people, therefore, can afford to wait, if that achievement is likely to result from the present apparent inactivity—for it is more apparent than real.

CONJECTURES AS TO GRANT'S INTENTIONS—HIS PLANS FOR OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 13.

Grant has sent away to the valley of Virginia a very considerable portion of his Army of the Potomac, which has been operating on "this line all summer." It is not, however, yet possible to say positively whether he designs to abandon entirely his position before Petersburg. We do not think he will abandon it, until the presence of every man he can muster is imperatively demanded elsewhere. In the meantime much of his force as is left on the Appomattox will keep close in their impregnable earthworks, bang away pretty leisurely at Petersburg, and thus keep up a show of besieging that town.

It is very clear what are Grant's plans in the valley. He proposes to menace Early with a heavy force in front, while he sends down from Alexandria or Leesburg a heavy column, probably consisting of a corps just detached from the army at Petersburg, to run through one of the gaps in the Blue Ridge, turn our flank, or strike us in the rear. This is a very pretty plan, if it could be carried out.

From the present aspect of affairs we feel authorized to entertain the hope that the seat of war will, at no distant day, be transferred from our immediate neighborhood. Those who consider Grant committed to "fighting it out on this line all summer" do not bear in mind that Grant, in making this declaration, was discreet enough not to define what he meant by "this line."

We and the world understood him to mean a straight line drawn from Germanna ford to the city of Richmond; but he may now say he had reference to a line which might be drawn in countless zigzags and over such an extent of country as might be demanded by the exigencies of the military situation.

THE SHELLING OF PETERSBURG.

The enemy resumed the shelling of Petersburg yesterday morning. Heavy columns of smoke in the direction of Grant's lines were visible from this city yesterday evening.

Prince George Court House has been burned by the enemy.

GENERAL HOOD'S ARMY.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA—HOOD'S CALL FOR REINFORCEMENTS—THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE RAILROADS REPAIRED—BURNING OF THE TOWN OF DARIEN BY THE FEDERALS—DESERTERS DESERTING FOR REBELS—ATLANTA TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST EXTREMITY, ETC., ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 15.

MILITARY MATTERS IN GEORGIA.

The war scarcely furnishes an instance in which the press and people of a State have displayed more patriotic devotion to the cause than both are now doing in Georgia. The militia are responding to General Hood's call for reinforcements *en masse*, and with an alacrity that shows that they are terribly in earnest, while the papers of every shade of opinion are calling upon absentees and shirkers from the regular army to return at once to their posts.

We thus behold the energy of the persevering and gallant commander backed by the patriotic patriotism of an unconquerable people. Can Sherman by strategy or brute force ever overcome such a combination?

THE RAILROADS REPAIRED.

The damage done to the railroads in various quarters of the State by the raiders is, we learn from the Georgia papers, being repaired with an energy characteristic of the "Empire State."

BURNING OF THE TOWN OF DARIEN.

A party of Yankee raiders, we regret to learn, burned the town of Darien, in McIntosh county. Let Early remember this when he reaches some quiet and flourishing village in the valley of the Cumberland.

M. Crowley, second lieutenant, and five other Irishmen, privates of the 22d Georgia Battalion, deserted from Savannah, and went over to the enemy last week. This has occasioned deep regret among the many brave Irishmen on duty there. One of them, Captain Hussey, declares in a card, which he publishes in the *News*.

The large number of prisoners captured by us recently has increased the blue devils at Andersonville to thirty thousand, and the cry is still they come. The Macon *Telegraph* learns that at least a thousand arrive daily. What a misfortune that these creatures eat bread and meat.

HOOD ELATED AT HIS SUCCESS.

The news which reaches us from this interesting point, through the papers of the 9th inst., is neither exciting nor stirring. It is stated that General Hood feels much elated at the success which has attended the effort to thwart and break up the enemy's raiding parties. It is now thought that he will not be troubled by them again—for some time at least. So complete has been the work of our cavalry that General Wheeler has complimented them in a congratulatory order.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

The unavoidable absence of some of our generals, in consequence of wounds received, has made some temporary changes in commanders necessary to some extent. General Stewart's corps is now commanded by General Cheatham, and General Maury is in command of the division of the latter. Loring's Division is commanded by Featherstone. Clayton leads Stewart's old Division. Major-General Patton Anderson is at the head of Hindman's Division.

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Sherman continues his working operations towards our left. This indicates that he will endeavor to throw his main line across the railroad between Atlanta and East Point. General Hood, we know, is not idle, but will be ready for his wily adversary.

The Army of the West understands that it has got to fight, and every man and officer is animated by the stern resolve to defend Atlanta to the last extremity. The Atlanta correspondent of the Augusta *Sentinel* of the 9th says:—

Our army has been strengthened to a considerable extent of late. How many thousands of State troops have arrived I cannot mention, but this much I can say: General Smith is at the head of a large and splendid body of men, and they are daily increasing in numbers. And, in addition to these reinforcements, the old fighting material has been increased by putting guns in the hands of the working details. Negroes are now performing this service for the man in the trenches. An effort is now being made to secure negro drivers, which, if it succeeds, will add three thousand more to the ranks. From all sources there has been an addition to the army that greatly increases general confidence in ultimate success.

The Savannah *Republican*, in relation to recent movements in Upper Georgia, is joyful. "We hold our position at Atlanta. To crown the glory of our victory, the famous General Stoneman, the pet of the Yankees, has been vanquished. He himself and five hundred of his officers and men have arrived at Macon. This is glorious news enough for a campaign.

"The sudden appearance of Hoddy at Newnan, and his signal victory over the Yankees at that point, were as much unexpected as gratifying. He is now in Sherman's rear with a large veteran force, and we shall soon hear from him again."

GENERAL EARLY'S ARMY.

THE PAINFUL EXCITEMENT EXISTING IN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA—THE MOVEMENTS OF THE UNION FORCES—EARLY'S RAID NEARLY BROUGHT TO A CLOSE—THE SPOILS AT HAGERSTOWN—MOSEBY AT WORK, ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 15.

Sympathy is aroused by the accounts which come through Yankee papers, of the painful excitement existing in the adjacent States in Maryland and Pennsylvania, both among the peaceable inhabitants and the Union troops and militia, which are supposed to be protecting the country. To read of the severe marchings and countermarchings of these latter, when we remember that the thermometer ranged so high, and that many of them are of a full habit of body, excites pity, and pity is akin to love. The worst of it is that they did not in the least know where to go to find the Rebels.

They were only anxious, it would seem, to find those Rebels to meet them once on a fair field, in which case they would have prayed God to have mercy on the Rebels' souls. Somehow during those several days when General Early's men were in Maryland and Pennsylvania, the rogues could never be found, although we are told that the moment they crossed the Potomac, at Spring run, thirty thousand Federal soldiers were at once marched to Frederick, arriving there on a Sunday evening. But on Monday morning, learning that Early and Breckinridge had crossed at Falling Waters, near Williamsport, crossed, which way they could not tell), they retraced their steps to the ferry, and commenced marching up the valley of the Shenandoah. But again, "before they had got well in motion the orders were countermanded, and they recrossed the Potomac, and marched straight for Washington."

At Washington, however, was no rest for them, and they were instantly sent back to Frederick. No wonder the army correspondent adds:—"The commands are fearfully worn out." But the most singular thing is, that in all these long and toilsome marches they could never meet with "Early and Breckinridge," nor, indeed, gain any certain tidings of their movements. This was surely strange enough, inasmuch as it appears by other accounts in the same Yankee papers that General Early was all this while peacefully "threshing wheat" in the valley. While those thirty thousand ardent Federal troops were so laboriously toiling over dusty roads, in the sun, and dropping down by hundreds with fatigue and hardships, as they eagerly rushed in search of the Rebels everywhere where the Rebels were not, it would seem by this other account that General Early was addicting himself to the sweet pleasures and gentle toils of an agricultural and pastoral life, threshing out his wheat under the shade of trees in sequestered vales, and the Rebel sword was turned into a reaping hook, and brigades that had often reaped a harvest of Yankees were now sweeping down the yellow ears in swaths, toiling not too ardently, but like any Arcadian swains, while haversacks and blankets were placed in the shade near some gushing spring, the place of their evening repast and repose. Some are detailed to pull fodder (*forest opus*) for the fair herds that come wending their way with musical ringing of bells from pastures beyond the river; for Early has now abundant swarms of cattle and sheep dotting the rich green glades which stretch around him for many a mile; also his banks are well furnished with bees; and while one regiment is on duty milking the cows and churning the butter, another is despoiling the industrious insect of its stores of honey and wax. Truly a Georgical and bucolical scene altogether.

EARLY'S RAID NEARLY BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

We may, perhaps, collect from the latest intelligence which has reached us that General Early has nearly brought his rural and pastoral pursuits to a close; that long trains of wagons are now ascending the Shenandoah valley at a leisurely pace, collecting as they go the new-threshed heaps of golden treasure; and that innumerable processions of fine cows and beeves are moving southward slowly, laying the stubble fields bare as they advance; for not too much hurried must be the milky mother, while Confederate reapers, threshers, and drovers resume their warlike array and await the appearance of those avenging hosts which are searching for them with such headlong fury. General Early has laid aside his pastoral crook, and his outer pipe no longer makes music under the greenwood tree. As to the thirty or forty thousand terrible Yankees who thirst for his blood, we would take the liberty of advising them to go on not finding him; let them carry on the campaign as they have begun it, like men who study how not to do it.

If he is at one gap of the mountain, let them rush furiously through another, only let them beware of disturbing Jubal Early's harvest home.

THAT AFFAIR AT MOOREFIELD.

We are at length able to state the material facts of the unfortunate affair at Moorefield, Hardy county, last Sunday. One of the cavalry brigades of General Bradley Johnson's command was surprised and routed at Moorefield, and lost four pieces of cannon. The effect of this disaster was to cause the retreat of the whole of our cavalry towards the valley. The Yankee papers say Averill took five hundred of our men prisoners, dispersed the balance into the mountains, and pursued them twenty-five miles. From this statement we feel sure that our loss in prisoners did not exceed two hundred and fifty. As to dispersing a large cavalry force into the mountains, and then pursuing them twenty-five miles, it is too obviously absurd to comment upon, even though we did not know that there was not the least foundation for the statement. What were left of the sleepy-headed brigade may have taken to the mountains, and we dare say they did wisely. Following them would doubtless have been found too much of an uphill business to have been kept up twenty-five miles.

MOSEBY AT WORK.

The hot weather does not keep Moseby idle. We learn that yesterday he sent to Gordonsville seventeen prisoners, the result of a skirmish with a body of the enemy's cavalry near Fairfax Station. While we are not informed as to the substantial fruits of his success, we know that Moseby's men, as usual, made a good thing of it, and that many of his cavaliers rode back better horses than they carried into the fight. The Yankees were pursued as near Alexandria as was deemed prudent.

There was nothing current at Gordonsville yesterday relative to the movements of General Early.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—There are rumors that Speaker Bullock is to be put on the track for Governor of Massachusetts.

—Georgia has but two regiments of able-bodied men not in the Rebel army. That is, out of a free population of 550,088.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says there is more than double the amount of wheat and corn in store in that city than there was a year ago.

—The new comet forms with Jupiter and Arcturus an equilateral triangle; but it beats both those old fogies quite out of sight.

—Patti was so sea-sick crossing the Channe that she couldn't sing when she arrived at Boulogne. So she lost her $700.

—They have tornadoes in Maryland. One recently took up a hospital at Point Lookout and moved it eight feet.

—The Union nominees for Congress in Ohio, so far as they have been made, are as follows:—1st, Benjamin Eggleston; 2d, Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes; 4th, Judge William Lawrence, of Logan; 5th, Colonel Moses B. Walker, of Hancock; 6th, Reeder W. Clarke, of Clermont; 7th, Samuel Shellabarger, of Clark; 8th, James R. Hubble, of Delaware; 9th, General Ralph P. Buckland, of Sandusky; 11th, H. S. Bundy, of Jackson; 12th, Joseph E. Stevenson, of Ross; 13th, Columbus Delano, of Knox.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 80. Noon, 90. One P. M., 89. Wind, W. by S.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Two transports arrived at this port this morning with sick and wounded soldiers on board. One of them, the *Western Metropolis*, steamed up the Schuylkill, and anchored near the Gray's Ferry Bridge, from whence the men were conveyed to the hospitals. She had on board 200 colored, and 218 white soldiers. The steamer *Baltic* also arrived this morning with 500 sick and wounded. She anchored off Dickerson street wharf, from whence the men will be conveyed to the Bevedy and White Hall hospitals. A lot of forty also arrived, about midnight, on the Washington train. The following Pennsylvanians were among them:—

Jno McClure, Co B, 36th	Samuel H Hulse, Co I, 54th
J S W McFarlan Co L, 62d	Jno Corcoran, Co D, 106th
Jno Blakeney, Co G, 63d	S Simmons, Co H, 81st
Ed McGovern, Co D, 126th	Geo Snyder, Co D, 81st
Jerard Sinnickle, Co F, 140th	Jno Hoffman, Co K, 84th
Dennis Andrews, Co I, 67th	Henry E Hosier, Co E, 91st
Sam'l Gladwin, Co G, 105th	Jas Vincent, Co H 126th
Ja Rae D Rockwell, E, 53d	Jos Harcourt, Co K, 36th
Jos Geary, Co —, 140th	Jno Bignall, Co K, 36th
Hen Hazard, Co B, 106th	Wm Betts, Co G, 148th
Hen Dittmann, Co I, 188th	Alex Moyer, Co E, 76th
Jos Poff, Co B, 184th	Jos Glary, Co G, 106th
Jno McKanahin, Co F, 12th	Sam A Glary, Co G, 61st
Corp J Dettinger, G, 184th	Robert Pritchard, Co I, 45th
Balsam Meese, Co F, 20 Art	Pat O'Neill, Co I, 57th

ELECTION OF JUDGES AND INSPECTORS.—The members of the National Union Party held their ward meetings last evening, for the purpose of electing judges and inspectors to conduct the delegate election to be held on Tuesday evening next. It is seldom that the respectable citizens of the wards can be urged to come forward and take part in these preliminary meetings, which in many instances are of more importance than the regular election. Last night, however, seems to have been an exception, as the old and prominent residents of the wards were out, although we are sorry to say that in several instances they were overmatched by the political wire-pullers, who seem determined, right or wrong, to send certain delegates to the various nominating conventions. In the Third Precinct of the Seventh Ward the contest was bitter. The majority elected one ticket and the minority another. Strange to say, however, the majority was ruled out and the ticket as presented by the minority was announced by the President as the choice of the people of that locality. All appeal was in vain. A request that two watchers be appointed to superintend the voting on Tuesday night was overruled. It is not to be wondered at that respectable citizens do not attend these preliminary meetings when such outrageous conduct is tolerated.

ARREST FOR ASSAULT AND ARREST.—A man and woman of good deportment were arrested yesterday at the Washington House, in Chesnut street, at the instance of a Mr. Leopold Hess, who keeps a billiard saloon in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Hess charges that the woman is his wife, that she carried off his two children and several hundred dollars in money, and eloped with a lithographer, named Pellett. Detective Stephens, who made the arrest, had a good deal of trouble in finding the parties, but did so at last by means of the express that carried their baggage. The accused were committed for a hearing to-day. At a late hour last night they had no bail. The husband, when he found his children, broke into a transport of joy that was extremely affecting. He said that Pellett might take his wife, and was welcome to her; all he wanted was his little ones, one of whom is a girl six years of age, and the other a boy, eight years.

REFUGEES AND DESERTERS FROM THE SOUTH.—Nearly every day or so a squad of Southern refugees or deserters arrive in this city, where they are provided with temporary shelter at the Refreshment Saloons. Among the recent arrivals was a lieutenant who had deserted from the Rebel army at Petersburg. He says that many more would desert than do, both officers and privates, but the fear of being detected and shot deters them. The Rebel army at Petersburg, he says, has plenty of food, such as it is, but that the clothing and shoes are pretty well used up.

INSTANTLY KILLED.—This morning at half-past 8 o'clock, Joseph Knoll, aged eighteen years, an employee at Schofield's mill, Manayunk, was instantly killed by being caught in a belt. His left leg was torn out at the socket. The coroner was sent for to hold an inquest.

A SWINDLER.—Last evening James McVey was arraigned before Alderman Carter, charged with swindling. The accused is alleged to have shipped another man into the navy, and retained the bounty money which was due him. The prisoner was committed to answer.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A lad named Charles Fox, aged seven years, was before Alderman Warren this morning, charged with absconding from his parents. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

PICKING POCKETS.—This morning Bernard Sherry, residing at American and Master streets, had a hearing at the Seventeenth Ward Station House, charged with picking pockets. He was arrested at Third and Thompson streets, and was committed to answer.

SINGULAR APPEARANCE OF THE SUN AND MOON.—The murky condition of the atmosphere within the last ten days imparted an obscurity to distant objects which was less than that of a fog and more than that of an autumnal haze. It was smoke, but so fine and fleecy that there was no smell of smoke in the air. Telegrams from remote points in the State speak of the same phenomenon, and attribute it to the great fires raging in the northeastern forests. In some places, miles from the scene of conflagration, the smoke is so thick as to eclipse the sun and render candles necessary at midday. On one or two evenings, while the sun was still [illegible] degrees above the horizon, the smoky medi[illegible] which he was discerned gave to h[illegible] color. It was the arterial b[illegible] nature more closely than [illegible] fierce rays seemed to ha[illegible] blood. Every intelligent observ[illegible] long bank of tenuous smoke lying [illegible] earth and stretching away for a hundred miles towards sunset, wrought this change from the clear sun that had been throbbing out his white light all day overhead.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—This morning Sarah Fisher was before Alderman Beitler, charged with keeping a disorderly house in Henrietta street. She was committed to answer.

John Koch, residing at New Market and Green streets, was arrested last evening at his residence, charged with keeping a disorderly house. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was held in eight hundred dollars bail to answer.

A CLOTHES THIEF.—Mary Rainor was arrested last evening, charged with larceny. She is alleged to have gone into a yard at Third and Queen streets, and helped herself to two dozen shirts, which were hanging on a clothes-line. This morning she was introduced to Alderman Carter, who committed her to prison.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—Ten cent postage currency, altered to fifty cents, are in circulation; the figure one in the ten being covered by a figure five pasted over it....The annual inspection of the police force by Chief Ruggles and three of his lieutenants is now taking place....Colonel Thomas' one hundred days' regiment is now called the 192d, and has been ordered West....About $30,000 was paid into the City Treasury last week....The *New Ironsides* is announced to sail from the Navy Yard on the 20th instant, if her repairs are completed by that time....Bernard Fitzpatrick, a tavern-keeper at Fifth and Marriott streets, was held yesterday to answer the charge of enticing soldiers to desert. He would have the men sworn in as substitutes, and then aid their desertion....Yesterday was the nineteenth successive day in which the thermometer has been amongst the nineties. Such continued heat, it is said, has not been experienced for some years.....The Club House of the Union League has been removed to No. 1216 Chesnut street.

THE DEFICIENT WARDS.—The committee appointed by the Convention of the Ward Bounty Fund Committees to superintend recruiting for the Wards having the largest quotas to fill has been somewhat changed, and now consists of the following gentlemen:—N. B. Brown, Joshua Spering, James L. Claghorn, James H. Orne, Dr. Wm. M. Uhler, A. H. Franciscus, and John W. Frazier. The committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and organized, by the selection of James L. Claghorn as Chairman, A. H. Franciscus, Treasurer, and John W. Frazier, Secretary. Another meeting is to be held, and then five recruiting lieutenants will be appointed and a plan of action will be adopted.

WE HAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices.* For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. BENNETT & CO.,

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.

DR. COMPTON, No. 1317 Vine street.

W. HENRY PATTEN has only one Window Shade Store, and that is at No. 1108 Chesnut street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, August 17.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Loans continue plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum. Best paper is selling at 7 per cent.

The advance in Government securities has had a good effect on the new loan, and we are pleased to notice that the subscriptions are increasing.

A despatch from Washington says that the subscriptions to the new loan yesterday at the Treasury Department amounted to $1,122,000. The delivery of bonds commenced

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

The movement just begun by the Army of the Potomac, and which seems to promise such important results, is one of the expedients for obtaining advantage over the enemy for which the Lieutenant-General is so justly famous. It seems to us that the movement is a good one, and the fall of Richmond LEE, with very severe injury to the Rebel army under her may follow the few days' operations near Richmond. General BUTLER is operating now on the north bank of the James river, using a canal which places his position within ten miles of the city and above Dutch Gap. General HANCOCK, with three *corps d'armee*, is operating on the flank and rear of the enemy's works about Fort Darling. The first and second lines have been carried in assault by our troops, and there is a report that Fort Darling has been captured. This is probably premature, but our successes will doubtless enable us to cut off communication between Richmond and Petersburg, and, threatening the former, will force LEE to concentrate in Chesterfield and Hearico counties, and leave Petersburg uncovered. This is evidently GRANT's design in making the movement, and we believe it will be reasonably successful. Reinforcements are being forwarded constantly to the Army of the Potomac, and all but the hundred days' men are at the front.

Admiral FARRAGUT's victory has been complete. Forts Gaines and Powell are in our possession. Fort Morgan must soon fall. General GRANGER, with ten thousand veterans, is moving upon Mobile, convoyed and protected by a powerful fleet of gunboats; and we should not be surprised to hear that the city fell into our hands on the 12th of August. If the "*Old Salamander*" is allowed to attack Charleston or Savannah next, and is allowed to have his own way, no one will doubt his ability to take either or both places in a short time. "Hearts of iron in wooden ships" are trumps again.

General SHERIDAN is advancing rapidly and successfully into the valley of Virginia with a large and effective army. He has determined to hold the mountain gaps of the Blue Ridge hereafter, and keep the Rebels from getting into the Shenandoah valley. These he can defend; but when we retire to Maryland Heights we leave the whole country open to the enemy. We believe that EARLY has made his last movement up the valley, and we are glad to learn that he has made but little by his last enterprise. He may yet be made to suffer severely for his temerity.

General SHERMAN is resting his army, and holding General HOOD's Rebel army in close quarters, while General A. J. SMITH is coming up in the rear of the enemy from Holly Springs, Mississippi, reaching and following the line of the Memphis and Savannah railroad.

The prospects for vanquishing the Rebels before the close of the year were never more favorable, and if the people will but do all in their power to assist the Commander-in-Chief, this will surely be the last year of the war. An honorable peace can be made to dawn upon a united country with the New Year of 1865.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

There is a very extraordinary peace fever springing up in New York. The *Herald* and another daily paper in the same latitude have taken the disease in a violent form, and are exhibiting it in the ravings of a monomaniacal delirium. Those journals call on the President to propose a suspension of hostilities and the appointment of Commissioners to Richmond to offer to JEFFERSON DAVIS terms of pacification, or to suggest the election of delegates from all the States, North, South, East, and West, to a National Convention, to which shall be referred the momentous business of settling the conditions on which peace may be concluded.

What has wrought so sudden and wonderful a change in the New York press on this subject we cannot pretend to say. But we are quite satisfied that this wild cry for peace is only calculated to defeat its object. It is not for one moment to be supposed by any intelligent citizen of the North, that the Confederate authorities will consent to any termination of the war that does not include, as a *sine qua non*, the independence of the seceded States, and their recognition as a separate nationality.

Mr. DAVIS recently said as much to the Rev. Colonel JAQUES, who went to Richmond in the spirit of a Christian volunteer in the interest of peace. He was told that no terms for the cessation of the war could or would be accepted that did not include Southern independence. In the face of such deliberate declarations by the head of the Rebel Government, any reasonable person would regard it as worse than useless to open a formal discussion of the subject by special envoys or otherwise.

But Mr. BENNETT, who is all things by turns, and nothing long—who prints a paper whose emblem should be a weathercock, and whose motto, "to one thing constant never"—insists that Mr. LINCOLN shall initiate negotiations for peace, whatever the result of the movement may be; and his argument is, that if the overtures should be rejected nothing will be lost, if nothing is gained. But any child can see that the Rebellion would not only secure, by such action on the part of the Washington authorities, the valuable *prestige* of having received and refused offers of pacification, but the additional advantage of an uninterrupted interval in which to greatly fortify itself in every respect to renew the temporarily suspended conflict of arms.

Such counsellors are surely not worthy of serious consideration. The President has already declared the three essential conditions on which the rebellious States will be received again into the Union, the chief of which is the abandonment of slavery; and it would be undignified as well as idle to seek now to open conference with the Rebels with a view to a peace on any less exacting terms. It should also be remembered that Mr. LINCOLN, months ago, proclaimed the conditions on which an amnesty would be granted to all those Rebels who would lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, and the benefits of that proclamation are yet open and available to the insurgents.

In view, then, of such facts, what would be the virtue and what is the necessity of doing more than the President has already done? The door to peace stands wide open to the men who have been waging a fierce and unnatural war against the National Government; and if they do not enter it, theirs is the fault, and theirs should also be the responsibility. Moreover, the attitude of supplication becomes rather the doers of wrong than those whose high office it is to resist and punish it. If Mr. DAVIS desires to terminate hostilities on any such terms as this Government can properly accept, he is free to propose the measure; and when he shall have done so it will be time enough for the Washington Administration to consider whether it can and will open negotiations for a peace on the basis suggested by the chief of the Rebellion. Let us have peace, if possible; but let it come in the right way and be of the right character.

NEIGHBORS.

In a great city there is little exhibition of that neighborly friendship and intimacy so observable in small towns. A new arrival in the midst of a village circle at once becomes the topic for all gossip, and a minute analysis of the qualities of the stranger is the special prerogative of the rural Grundies. If well-mannered and sociable, he speedily assumes the position of recognized neighbor and friend. In cities the case is quite different. You may live in No. 300 for a decade of years in utter ignorance concerning the inmates of No. 302, from whom you are separated by a two-inch wall.

You may be in mental darkness as to the style of furniture prevalent in No. 298, until, on some spring morning, you see it lifted into furniture cars, and 298 relapses into dust and stillness for a fortnight. The swift current of an unfordable river could draw no more certain line of division between you and the opposite neighbors than is afforded by the painfully symmetrical cobble-stones. The very brick walls frown on all approaches, and solemnly rebuke attempts at the cultivation of their inclosures. So you are compelled to withdraw into your own shell, with the consolatory privilege of making observations taken from interstices in your parlor curtains, from between skilfully arranged blinds, at odd hours of the day and night.

A practical female can commonly give a shrewd guess at the articles which will enter into the composition of the dinners of all her nearest neighbors. The inner life of back buildings, with all its delicate minutiæ, is laid open to view and criticism. The whole vicinage is warmed into an exposure of its individualities by the early breath of spring. Provokingly impenetrable shutters are thrown open, affording occasional glimpses of the mysterious room which has awakened so much curiosity during the long winter days.

The invalid whose pale face you have seen now and then at the opposite window goes out into the warm sunshine, and you detect a slight flush on her wasted cheek as it feels the kisses of the soft and playful breeze. As the days grow very long and very hot, the claims of your neighbors for attention become more resistless and urgent. The music-teacher across the way combines with the mosquitoes and sluggish atmosphere to make your nights utterly restless and miserable. The families of small children which you have observed clustering around the front door during the afternoon and twilight hours are simultaneously oppressed, and unable to go to sleep, and their concerted vocal efforts are distracting to the last degree.

The hot air has soured the temper of the big dog in the next yard, and he indulges in an unceasing series of excited and thrilling responses to imaginary barks of defiance from canines in distant quarters of the city, or in the moon. He soliloquizes in low groans and growls, and you hear him scratching up flowers and upsetting tubs, till a distorted sleep comes upon you.

There are certain creatures who make it a point to investigate the secrets of their neighbors' lives, characters, fortunes, and pedigrees. The nearest grocer or apothecary is inveigled into furnishing scraps of information; no stone is left unturned which might, by chance, let in a ray of light on their antecedents and future prospects. This stock of intelligence is retailed in whispers and suggestions to other neighbors. Occasionally an effort at friendliness and cultivation is essayed, a spasmodic and abrupt call is made, or a card left, and the neighbors draw back into nods and personal observations and mutual criticisms.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

—Offenbach has successfully produced at Ems a new operetta, called *Le Soldat Magicien*.

—Madame Lagrua has gone to Naples to fulfil a professional engagement.

—*Faust* is to be produced at Brescia, Lombardy, with one Morini as the hero.

—William Vincent Wallace has been engaged to edit the music for the London *Musical Monthly Magazine*.

—Mr. H. Smart has just finished a new English opera on the subject of the "Surrender of Calais."

—Of Grisi's recent reappearance on the operatic stage in London for the benefit of Harris, stage-manager of Covent Garden, it is said:—

—At the Birmingham Musical Festival will be performed Beethoven's *Mount of Olives*, Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise*, *St. Paul*, and *Elijah*, and Handel's *Messiah* and *Solomon*.

—Adolphe Sax, the great brass instrument-maker, has just completed a new saxotromba, which, it is confidently asserted, will be the most perfect instrument of the kind ever invented.

—A new opera by Felicien David, called "*Tout est bien que finit bien*"—an adaptation of Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*—will be produced this fall at the Opera Comique, Paris.

—Titiens has given much satisfaction in the dramatic portions of the soprano *role* in Weber's *Oberon*, lately produced in London. She sang the part of "Reiza," which was originally sung by the late Mrs. Wood (Miss Paton).

—At Liverpool a new opera house, to be called the Alexandra Theatre and Opera House, is to be built, opposite the famous St. George's Hall. Opera will be given part of the year, in first-class style.

—A commission of twelve engineers, scene painters, architects, etc., presided over by a member of the Institute, has been appointed to examine the improvements to be introduced into the machinery and decorations of the new Opera House in Paris.

—Adelina Patti has lately sung at the Sydenham Crystal Palace, before an audience of eight thousand people. The *Vedrai carino* from *Don Giovanni* and *Home, Sweet Home* were her selections. Tamberlik was also one of the attractions of this concert.

—An organ has been recently built in a Roman Catholic chapel at Dundee, Scotland, which contains several new German stops, such as the Dulcet, Harmonic Flute, the Liebich Bourdon, the Rohr Flute, and the Spire Flute. They are all of a soft, delicate tone.

—Mad'lle Amot has also made a notable success in London as "Margaret" in *Faust*, although she took the part without having had a single rehearsal. She is the fifth "Margaret" who has appeared in London—the others having been Catherine Titiens, Lucca, and Adelina Patti.

—Hitherto the Italian opera at Paris has been by law prohibited from having a ballet; but this restriction having been recently removed, it is expected that, in opposition to the Grand Opera, the great operas of Meyerbeer and Rossini will now be heard at the Italian house. For the new ballet forty of the prettiest dancers in Paris have been secured.

—There are in Germany 165 theatres. Of these 19 are really "court theatres," or theatres supported by reigning princes; 12 town theatres of the first class; 28 theatres of the second class; 39 town theatres of the third class; and 67 strolling companies, 20 of which enjoy a very good reputation, and are in a satisfactory financial condition. The number of actors, singers, and dancers living in Germany is 6000, and that of the choristers and officials about 8000.

—Louisa Pyne has been presented by her admirers with a magnificent piece of plate. Mr. Brinley Richards, the piano-forte composer, who acted as chairman, prefaced the presentation with a speech, and afterwards read an address to Miss Pyne, both speech and address being received with much applause. Miss Pyne rose to return thanks, but was so overpowered by emotion that she could not proceed for some time. She, however, after a while spoke a few words, sensible and to the purpose, and sat down amid hearty cheers from the whole company.

—Zelger, a base singer, long connected with the Italian opera in London, died lately at Ghent from poison very singularly administered. It appears that some three years since M. Zelger, having to perform the part of "Walter" in *Guillaume Tell* at Covent Garden, and having to whiten his moustache and beard, made use of a new composition, which in the course of the night, brought on a violent fit of vomiting, which was succeeded by a long lethargy. From that time, says the London *Musical World*, his health was never completely restored, and he sank, in all probability, a victim to his imprudence or heedlessness.

—The piece of music composed by Rossini on the day of Meyerbeer's funeral is entitled:—"*Quelques Mesures Funebres a mon pauvre ami Giacomo Meyerbeer*—6 May, 1864, 8 o'clock A. M.—GIOACCHINO ROSSINI." It is described as a chorus in four parts, the large rythm of which is indicated simply by blows struck in equal times on muffled kettle-drums. The theme is solemn, and of a melancholy character, and seems to have been suggested under the inspiration of deep emotion. The words were written by M. Emilien Paccini, colaborer in all the vocal pieces which have recently proceeded from Rossini's pen.

—At a "music-of-the-future" festival to take place this month at Carlsruhe, the programme includes Liszt's Psalm and Lassen's Overture—a fragment from a Mass, by Fischer, of Dresden—Choruses by Jensen, of Konigsberg—an Overture to "Tasso," by Strauss, of Carlsruhe—an Overture to "Boris Godunow," by Arnold, of St. Petersburg—a fragment from Abert's "Columbus" Symphony—"Wedding Music" to Hebbel's "Nibelungen," by Bachs, of Mayence—March from "Maria von Ungarn," by Gottwald, of Breslau—"Mephistopheles Waltz"—an episode from "Faust," by Liszt—an Overture by Seifriz, of Lowenberg—a piano-forte *Concerto*, by Madame von Bonsart—a violoncello *Concerto*, by Volkmann—"The Death Dance," a piano-forte concert-piece, by Liszt—a Duet *Sonata*, for piano-forte and violin, by Kiel—Single and Double *Sonatas* for the piano-forte, by Forkenbeule and Liszt—a trio for piano-forte, violin, and violoncello, by Bronsart, and a trio for piano-forte, violin, and viola, by Ernst Naumann, of Jena.

—Goethe once asked a German musical writer named Lyser to draw him in outline, on paper, the overture to *Zauberflote*. While making the sketch Goethe died, and Lyser says he can find no publisher for the odd conceit. This same Lyser once made a series of sketches from subjects in the opera of *Robert le Diable*, including "Alice hastening to the Cross, while Bertram rushes from the cave." Though the execution was very defective," says Herr Lyser, "it was this very sketch which attracted Meyerbeer's attention to my humble self. He afterwards said to me in Vienna that my wild lines pleased him far more than the magnificent engraving on copper which Winckler had had engraved after a masterly drawing by the celebrated Moritz Retsch, in Dresden. On my taking what he said for a joke, and laughing, Meyerbeer became almost angry, and observed:—'You know that I never joke about such matters! Retsch has drawn the scene! You, the music!'" It must be confessed that these fine distinctions are rather too subtle for the comprehension of most folks.

—Ullmann has reorganized for the coming season his concert troupe, so as to include Carlotta Patti, Jaell, the pianist; Vieuxtemps, the violinist; Steffens, violoncellist; Ferrari, baritone; Vivier, the horn-player; and Godefroid, the harpist. All these artists will appear in a series of concerts at Berlin next winter. A continental critic says of Carlotta Patti:—

"She created the most extraordinary *furore* during all her last year's tour; everywhere was homage paid to her talent, which far surpassed all the expectations formed of it. She is excelled in her execution by hundreds of her fair colleagues, and yet there are *floritures* which she executes with brilliant facility, and which hardly any other singer would like to attempt. Carlotta Patti is not to be compared with any other vocalist. The result at which we must always arrive is that she is a phenomenal being apart, who has not achieved her present position by study, but whose natural powers excite the admiration of even the sternest critics."

"Madame Grisi revisited the footlights in the first act of "Norma," and the reception which greeted her on her entrance must have afforded to her gratifying proof how vividly the memory of the glorious achievements of her genius in its prime is universally present in the minds of the musical public. Very rarely indeed has the most frigid audience in Europe been known to arouse itself to such a pitch of wild enthusiasm. From a house filled in every available corner there came an outburst of cheering and applause which lasted for some minutes without intermission, while hats and handkerchiefs were waved by the more demonstrative admirers of the heroine of almost innumerable successes. Madame Grisi was loudly recalled at the conclusion of *Casta Diva*; and at the end of the act she was four times summoned before the curtain and overwhelmed with wreaths and bouquets. Criticism, on such an effort, under such circumstances, would be an impertinence; nor would it be an easy task to comment upon a performance in which the inevitable shortcomings of the present were smothered out of view by the ever-recurring and most delightful memories of the past."

—The results of "recruiting at the South" for the purpose of filling up our armies are represented thus far to be slight indeed. To be sure, every one counts, but the round total will fall far below even the careful calculations of the most moderate.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CAREY.

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1864.

HOLDERS of the OLD CERTIFICATES OF LOAN, Who subscribed for CONVERSION INTO THE "LONG LOAN," on leaving them at THIS OFFICE, can have the New Certificates the NEXT DAY.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE STILL FEELING FOR THE ENEMY. Who is like "PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

SIR:—You publicly asserted in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE now in use in the city of Philadelphia in 48 hours, including the Safes of the Bank of Northern Liberties, &c. We have fairly met you on your own ground, and gave you three hours instead of two hours (the time you asked), without response. But you say in a still later article, you will pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will drill and open some other of LILLIE'S SAFES in three hours. Now, as you have not confidence to put Evans & Watson's Merchant's Safe against Lillie's as a Fire Proof, nor Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar-Proof, and as you have not confidence in your ability to open one of Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open other of Lillie's Safes in three hours, and offer to pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will thus open Lillie's Safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Williamsport, and others; now, that your *wonderful* talent in drilling chilled iron shall not be "hid in a bushel" or "wasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either of the above Banks (as you may elect) to allow you to operate upon their safe. The following to be the terms and conditions:—

The *terms*:—Each party shall put into the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and lock it on his combination. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed in your challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank in all respects. If you get possession of the money in three hours it is to be yours, if not the money is to be ours, and you are, in case of failure to pay the damage done to the safe; and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

The *condition*:—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed in open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $1000 as above, and if we do not open their safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $1200, in two hours, without powder, and with no more noise than you make to open Lillie's, the money to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As you decline to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe, costing $1200, against Lillie's, costing $800, on equal terms as a Burglar-proof, we now offer you one-half more time than we ask (should you succeed at all. Shall we have your acceptance?

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All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

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Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, a sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hips and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost unutterdoms. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

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au16-1m

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

Married.

ABLE—BOYER.—June 21, 1864, by Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. WILLIAM ABLE to Miss ALICE W. BOYER, both of this city.

GOUTIERE—CAMPBELL.—At Williamstown, N. J., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Charles E. Ford, W. EMILE GOUTIERE, of Winslow, to Miss MATILDA S. CAMPBELL, daughter of Lacy Campbell, deceased, of Gloucester.

HAY—RODNEY.—In Immanuel Church, New Castle, Del., Tuesday, 16th of August, 1864, by Rev. John Rodney, Rector of St. Luke's, Germantown, WALTER HAY, M. D., of Chicago, to ANGELICA C., eldest daughter of Hon. Geo. B. Rodney, of the former place.

JORDEN—JOHNSON.—On Monday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. EDWARD JORDEN to Miss HARRIET ANN JOHNSON.

PENN—MACKIE.—On the 8th instant, by Rev. J. M. Hixson, Mr. WILLIAM A. PENN to Miss ELIZABETH MACKIE, all of this city.

Died.

ARNOLD.—On the morning of the 16th instant, PHILIP ARNOLD, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 125 Vine street, on Thursday, at 9 o'clock.

BOWEN.—Killed on the 4th inst., by a sharp-shooter, while on picket duty to a fatigue party before Atlanta, Ga., WILLIAM S. BOWEN, of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, son of William M. and Catharine B. Bowen, aged 20 years, 9 months and 3 days.

HIBBS.—Killed in battle, at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864, STEPHEN HIBBS, of Company F, One-hundred-and-eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 19 years, 1 month and 13 days, son of William and Sarah Hibbs, of Bristol, Bucks county, Pa.

HILL.—On Monday, the 15th inst., ELEANORA SARAH, daughter of Thomas Flintmore Hill, Esq., of Exeter, England.

The funeral service will take place at Emmanuel Church, New Castle, Delaware, on Thursday afternoon, at 8 o'clock.

RINGLER.—On the 13th inst., OLIVER W. RINGLER, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Washington Lodge, No. 91; Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 81, and Harmony Royal Arch Chapter, No. 32, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. James L. Gold, No. 1221 Haines street, above Twenth, and below Girard Avenue, on Thursday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

THIBAULT.—On Thursday evening, July 28th, at New York City, after a short illness, FREDERICK THIBAULT, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 76 years.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, an entirely new and novel feature will be introduced into the Magnificent Spectacle, ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP, being no less than a living FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS, the identical one in the GREAT ATTRACTION AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM, and acknowledged by the entire press of New York to be one of the most ingenious and beautiful artistic and mechanical combinations ever presented for admiration.

Mr. Grover has paid Mr. Barnum a large sum for its transfer and use in this city, and is resolved upon making this WONDERFUL CURIOSITY AND BEAUTIFUL ILLUSION one of the principal features of the successful spectacle, ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP. No addition to the price of admission. au17-3t

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS EVENING, The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama, ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP. Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choruses. jy30-tf

HARPER AND LADY'S FRIEND, for September. PITCHER'S, au15-3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

CHOICE NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOK STORE, No. 148 S. FOURTH STREET.

A SOLDIER OF THE CUMBERLAND. With an introduction by John S. Hart, L.L. D. 75 cents. The noble Christian example of Major Holmes, Jr., this youthful soldier of the cross, and defender of his country, will make this book a welcome volume in every true patriot's home.

BAGS OF GOLD. By A. L. O. E. 50 cents.

LIGHT AND SHADE. $1.25.

An excellent book for the more advanced classes of the Sabbath School.

FAULTY ACCUSED. By A. L. O. E. 50 cents.

ANDY HALL, the Mission Scholar in the Army. $1.12.

Andy Hall was written for the "Sunday-School Times." It is from the gifted pen of Miss Kelly, and elected much interest while it was making its weekly appearance in serial form.

JERRY AND HIS FRIENDS. 70 cents. An excellent book for boys.

PROGRESS; a Sequel to Jerry. 85 cents.

WINNIE MALONE. 45 cents.

SARGENT'S TEMPERANCE TALES; in six vols.; 60 cents per volume. These pioneers of the Temperance Reform need no further recommendation to notice.

MOUNTAIN GEMS. By Rev. John Todd, D. D. $2.25. A series of four volumes, containing Dr. Todd's sprightly articles which appeared in the "Sunday-School Times" for 1863.

J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,
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Four and a half by three and a half feet square,

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Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
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Ask Wilson, Tindal, Vinal, Fondey,
Ask Noble, Knorr, Mayland, Turner,
Ask Gebhard, Jackson,

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
jy26-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
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are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jy14-3m

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CITY POINT, Va.,
August 7, 1864.

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WANTED,

300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
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THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER MANHATTAN.

Captain E. A. Ryther, will make a Grand Excursion to Cape May, on SATURDAY, August 20, leaving ARCH Street wharf, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Cape May on MONDAY at 8 o'clock.
Fare for the Excursion $3.00. Carriage hire extra.
au17-3t JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

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CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,

Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2.00; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1.50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
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LESLIE for SEPTEMBER!
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135 Bales and 216 Bags Cotton, &c.

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By virtue of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Cash, at

No. 142 N. FRONT Street,
BELOW RACE,
On MONDAY MORNING, August 22,

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE TRYING TIME FOR THE UNION PARTY.

From the Times.

The brief time before the Presidential election will test, as never before, the stamina of the Union party. Hitherto it has floated along on the war spirit of the people without any very dangerous trial. In the beginning of the war it made its start as a party expressly pledged to the maintenance of an unbroken nationality, at whatever price of treasure and blood. Is appealed to every patriotic principle and instinct of the people, and almost always found an easy triumph. When beaten at all, it was only by the deception of its adversaries in stealing into its camp and assuming its own Union watchwords. There never has been a time in which the great majority of the people has designedly swerved from the aim for which the party was expressly organized—the perpetuation of an undivided Republic.

But the close approach of the Presidential election is subjecting the party to new trials. Mr. Lincoln has been nominated for a re-election because his position and policy had identified him peculiarly with the Union cause, and because it was deemed that his re-election would most significantly declare to the South and to the world the unalterable determination of the loyal majority of the country to subdue the Rebellion and save the nation. These were the best of reasons. They made his renomination almost a civil necessity.

But it brought with it its disadvantages. It is not morally possible that this Government can be administered by any man for four years without disappointing and offending individuals who begun as friends of the Administration. There are always diverse opinions and desires in every party, which cannot all be satisfied; and from the time of Washington down there has been no Administration which has not bred thousands of malcontents within the party which sustained it.

President Lincoln, instead of forming an exception, has produced these private griefs in the same proportion as the policies which have been pressed upon him have been peculiarly multiform and important. There was no such thing as harmonizing them. The President could only adopt the line of action best suited to the emergency in his judgment, and, of course, on each occasion, dissatisfied those whose judgment was different. Then, again, the war has put in his hands the distribution of far more offices, both civil and military, than any other President has ever possessed.

He has been obliged to make and unmake appointments in the public service to an unprecedented extent. It has long been a political maxim that every such executive act alienates twice as many as it satisfies. The Union party in renominating Mr. Lincoln has to assume not only the drawback of the personal estrangements springing from such causes, but also the drawback of the President's positive errors. No rational man denies that he has committed such errors. He is human, and therefore abundantly fallible.

A fair man will fairly weigh these errors against those which it might be fairly presumed would be committed by any mortal in his trying place. But there is no small portion of the voting community who do not judge in this way, but are ready to condemn Mr. Lincoln for his mistakes in office, and give confidence to some other man for having made no mistakes out of office. Had the Union party nominated a new man, it would have had a clearer record for its candidate, so far as the past is concerned.

As regards a certain class of voters, this would have been an advantage, though it is manifest to every thinking man, that the experience he has now acquired would probably exempt Mr. Lincoln to a greater extent, from mistakes during the next Presidential term, than could be reasonably expected in the case of any fresh incumbent without experience. There is not a General in the field who has not at times made mistakes. We should be to-day without a solitary commander were all dismissed who had erred; yet there will be ten of thousands who will be for dismissing Mr. Lincoln for no other reason. These imperfections, incident to all humanity, will be used, with not a little effect, to chill the ardor of even every good man for the cause.

There is not only this great danger of dissension in the Union party, but the Copperheads, it is certain, will attack with greater insidiousness and ranker virulence than ever. They know that this is their last chance. If Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, it is certain that the war policy will be maintained until it is carried through to its legitimate termination. The same vote that elects him will in all probability secure a House of Representatives as staunch as he, and the Government would move on with unimpeded, resistless power in its work of putting down the Rebellion.

What the Copperheads can ever do, they must attempt during the first two Fall months. The Union party should prepare itself for a politics campaign, after the Copperhead nomination is made, of an intensity never perhaps equaled in the political history of the country. It is foolish to calculate upon their inability to agree upon a common candidate. With all their discord, hatred of the Union party is still their master passion.

We may rely upon it that they will find some way of compounding their differences, and combining every art and every energy of every section of the party to compass our defeat. The Rebels will play the part of good allies so far as they can. Their presses everywhere evince that they have the success of Mr. Lincoln quite as much at heart as the Copperheads themselves. Of course they can only indirectly engage in this political campaign, but for all that they will prove serviceable auxiliaries to the Copperheads, and make the combined opposition to Mr. Lincoln very formidable.

All true Union men should clearly understand the various dangers which threaten the Union party. Over-confidence is always weak, and in this case it might prove fatal. From now until election, every member of the party should study to promote its harmony, to compact its organization, to fire its spirit. No tolerance should be shown to complaints or croakings, for these always relate to points of minor consequence, without claim when vital concerns are at stake. It has been the deliberate judgment of the Union party, affirmed in regular convention with unanimity almost unparalleled in such bodies, that Mr. Lincoln, under existing circumstances, is the most expedient candidate for the Union cause. That of itself should be sufficient to enlist for him the earnest support of every true Union man.

THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Tribune.

Despatches from the James give rather hints than positive intelligence of the operations on Sunday. Reports of the capture of Fort Darling, circulated yesterday, tended to confuse the public mind as to the real object of General Grant's movement. So far, we have no account of any demonstration by our forces, except on the north bank of the James. Hancock's Corps, employing a similar stratagem to that by which General Butler deceived the enemy at the outset of the campaign, embarked on transports in broad daylight on Sunday, and started down the river, as if bound for Washington. At night they quietly returned, debarked on the left bank of the James, joining the 10th Corps, and on the morning of Monday, the 15th, moved rapidly against the Rebel works above Dutch Gap.

On the face of it, this movement means co-operation with General Butler's forces now engaged in cutting the canal across that Peninsula. The James makes an extraordinary bend at a point beginning seven miles below Drury's Bluff, and forms a peninsula of which the river circuit is six miles, while the neck of it is less than a third of a mile in width. That neck is Dutch Gap. The peninsula is known as Farrar's Island, and its situation and importance will be seen by a glance at the map which we print this morning.

Under the lee of that Island have been stationed the Rebel gunboats, and at various points of the river's course about it are sunk the Rebel obstructions to the channel. To cut a canal through Dutch Gap will leave the Rebel fleet high and dry in the old river bed—supposing they choose or are forced to remain—and will open a new channel beyond the obstructions. It is said that above this point there are no obstacles, except Fort Darling, to the passage of our fleet up to Richmond.

We infer that Hancock's operations have reference to this canal project. If they have another purpose it will be developed in due time. It is clear, at any rate, that a considerable Rebel force was intrenched in the vicinity of this peninsula, and has been surprised, routed, and in good part captured, with loss of six or seven guns. But it does not seem probable there can have been any demonstration near the Rebel pontoons which cross the James close to Fort Darling. That bridge is strongly protected, and not likely to be carried or destroyed by a sudden assault.

The renewed activity which this enterprise betokens, is very unexpected to the Rebels and their Northern allies. Richmond papers have been exultingly declaring that the "siege of Petersburg" was raised, and that General Grant had found it necessary to withdraw the main body of his troops for the defense of Washington. Copperhead papers in this city unwittingly, and to their deep chagrin on now discovering it, have aided to spread this belief—swiftly announcing and eagerly reiterating, "We cannot take Richmond."

They have proclaimed the campaign a failure, and given the Rebels to understand that they need expect no more trouble from General Grant on the James. Those journals desired nothing so much as to make their predictions come true, knowing that every victory of the Union arms diminishes their chances of success in the coming elections. Conceive their emotions on learning that they have been made to play into General Grant's hands and delude their Richmond friends into hopes that told only a flattering tale. They may both begin to understand that the campaign is not abandoned—nor ever will be till the Rebellion goes under.

FOREIGN LITERARY JOTTINGS.

—A new monthly magazine is to appear in England under the title of *St. George's Magazine.*

—A new book on Poland is announced in London under the title of "Polish Experience." It is from the pen of W. H. Bullock, a newspaper correspondent.

—A *fac simile* of a curious old work, "Mirabilia Romæ," is preparing in London. The original, printed about 1465, was a sort of hand-book or guide to German pilgrims about to proceed to Rome.

—A "Life of Archbishop Whately" will soon appear from the pen of Miss Whately, the author of "English Synonyms," a work commonly ascribed to the Archbishop himself, as well as of other works.

—Edmund Payson Arnold's pleasing volume of the suggestions of foreign travel, entitled "European Mosaic," has been placed upon the "Index Expurgatorius" by the authorities at Rome; and on account of certain strictures on the Papal Government, its sale is interdicted in the dominions of the Pope.

—The London *Review* says that many collections of books, both old and new, are received in England from America to be sold at auction. A book sold in London for twenty shillings, gold, at present rates of exchange, will buy fifty shillings of the national paper in New York. The Appletons, of New York, lately sold an invoice through Pettrick & Simpson, of Leicester Square, London.

—Victor Hugo has dedicated to Garibaldi the thirteenth volume of his translation of "Shakespeare." Garibaldi accepts the dedication in a note thus oddly worded:—

"The Victor Hugos have always a right to do what they like with my name, for they will never use it but for a good purpose. At all events, I can only accept your dedication as a vow that we make together for the liberty of our two countries, and for the alliance with that mighty people which may be one of the lights of civilization when it shall remember that it kindled the flame which you have made to shine anew, and which is named—William Shakespeare."

—It is proposed to erect a monument to Thackeray in Westminster Abbey, the Dean having granted his permission. Among those who have subscribed are Blackwood & Bradbury, the publishers; Shirley Brooks, Sir Charles L. Eastlake, Lord Granville, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Houghton, Holman Hunt, Charles Knight, John Leech, Mark Lemon, Daniel Maclise, William C. Macready, Lord John Manners, Baron Marochetti, Theodore Martin, David Mason, Herman Merivale, John E. Millais, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Joseph Paxton, Clarkson Stanfield, Tom Taylor, Martin Thackeray, and Anthony Trollope.

—Among the other noticeable works announced by London publishers are:—"Through Macedonia to the Albanian Lakes," by Mary A. Walker; a collected edition of Owen Meredith's "Poems;" "The Muscles and their Story," by Dr. Blundell; "Le Sport at Baden;" "A Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul the Apostle," by Dr. Vaughan, vicar of Doncaster and chaplain in ordinary to the Queen; "The Bible Word-Book, a Glossary of Old English Bible-Words, with illustrations," by J. Eastwood and W. Aldis Wright; "Travels and Adventures of Arminius Vambery;" "Plato and the other Companions of Socrates," by George Grote; "Lives of the Warriors of the Seventeenth Century, who have commanded Fleets and Armies before the Enemy," by Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Cust; "The Modern Samaritans, and a Visit to Nablous," by Rev. John Mills; "Ephemera," by Lord Lyttleton; "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain, from personal observations during several journeys through that country," by G. E. Street; "Completion of the Lives of the Judges, to the Reign of Queen Victoria," by Edward Foss; "An Overland Journey from Pekin to Petersburg, through the Deserts and Steppes of Bactria, Mongolia, Tartary, and Siberia," by A. Michie; "A New History of Painting in Italy," by J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle; "The Music of the Most Ancient Nations, particularly of the Assyrians, Egyptians, and Hebrews," by Carl Engel.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—It seems to be a fact that General Lee was wounded in the heel not long since by one of our sharpshooters.

—An insane woman at Louisville, last week, threw her two children into a creek and then plunged in herself.

—By a recent law of Congress, parties purchasing one hundred dollars' worth of postage stamps or five hundred stamped envelopes, will be allowed a discount of five per cent. from the usual price.

—Our tax bill levies imposts on 3450 articles, while England taxes only 24 articles and gets a revenue from them of $210,000,000. From wines, liquors, tobacco, and the license to sell them, she gets $135,000,000.

—A gentleman in a metropolitan car was riding with his arm resting upon the sill of an open window, protruding but slightly beyond the side of the car, when a carriage was driven swiftly by, striking his arm and badly fracturing the bone.

—The American Dental Association, at its meeting at Niagara Falls last week, protested against Dr. Morton's claims as the introducer of anæsthetics into this country, asserting that the honor rightly belonged to the late Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford.

—The next Local Preachers' Convention will be held in Troy, commencing on Saturday, September 10, 1864. This early announcement of the session is made in order that the local preachers through the different States may have full time to organize themselves and select their delegates.

—The Prince of Wales is becoming very popular with the London masses. A London paper remarks that the plain chariot, with the handsome bays and scarlet liveries, is becoming such an every-day sight in London streets, that there are few, indeed, to whom the pleasant face of its occupant is not familiar.

—When General Grant stopped at the Eutaw House in Baltimore, recently, an immense crowd assembled and saluted him with loud huzzas of welcome and honor as his carriage drove away to the cars. The old hero has a strong hold upon the affections of the people. They feel that he is true, and doing his best to crush the public enemy.

—Admiral Buchanan, who has been taken prisoner by our forces at Mobile, was commandant of the Washington Navy Yard in 1861. He resigned on the 19th of April, and afterwards asked to be restored, but his request was refused. He commanded the *Merrimac* in her attack on our fleet in Hampton Roads and in the battle with the *Monitor*, and blew her up when Norfolk was occupied by General Wool.

—The St. Louis *Republican* approves of "policy in politics" by citing the example of the nomination of General Taylor by the Whigs in 1848, "in admiration of his great military success," when that party carefully abstained from adopting a resolution in support of the war with Mexico; and calls to it the attention of the few Democrats—impractical, prejudiced, ultra men—who threaten that if their party should nominate at Chicago a candidate who has been identified with the war they will cut aloof."

—Mrs. Major Yelverton has been engaged to write for five English papers. She will earn £20,000 sterling, the gossips say. That's what it is to be notorious.

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 12th says:—"We heard yesterday a very good joke on General Hunter and staff, which, though it occurred some time ago, has never appeared in print. When the General was moving from Parkersburg to Cumberland, via Clarksburg, it was decided by the military authorities at the latter place to fire a salute upon the arrival of the train. The guns were brought out, and when the whistle was heard the firing commenced. Instantly the lights were put out, and every man upon the train dropped flat upon the floor of the cars, supposing the train was being fired upon by the Rebels. The alarm which was felt for a time was soon turned into merriment when the facts were made known."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

No. 1216 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 16, 1864.

REMOVAL.

THE UNION LEAGUE

OF PHILADELPHIA

HAVE REMOVED FOR THE PRESENT TO

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

AND WILL OPEN

ON THURSDAY,

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF MEMBERS.

GEORGE H. BOKER,

11 SECRETARY.

☞ TRANSPORTATION OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1864.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, it becomes necessary that all receipts given by this Company for merchandise received for transportation should bear an INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of TWO CENTS, the expense of the same to be borne by the party receiving such receipt.

All receipts taken by this Company for merchandise delivered to consignees will be stamped by said Company.

CHARLES E. LEE,

au11-12t Master of Transportation.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 12, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 8th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of their employees, and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials consumed in the manufacture of Gas have advanced to a price that compels the Trustees, in order to prevent the important trust committed to their charge from serious loss, and to make the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the price of Gas fifty cents per thousand cubic feet:

The Trustees are aware that the increased price will press a burthen to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that compels it; but when the consumer reflects that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent., and we propose an advance of but fifty per cent. on the main article upon which we rely for revenue, its necessity must be apparent, particularly when the operations of the past year are known to have resulted in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our then existing contracts enabled us to purchase coal and rosin at very moderate prices; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next the price of gas to private consumers shall be three dollars per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax.

THOMAS S. STEWART,

au10-10t Chief Engineer.

☞ DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from those maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful agency. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—I r. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated on my ears successfully, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Soldier,

Residence, No. 1913 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness, for which I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,

Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tindal, Merchants,

No. 244 N. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skillfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street,

Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in this city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 9 to 11 A.M., 2 to 4 P.M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.,

NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH.

This well-known house is now open for the reception of Boarders.

Bathing never was better.

au6 1m J. WOOTTON, Proprietor.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je6-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

Terms $12 per annum.

je9 1t GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room

FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S

OYSTER BAY SALOON,

S. W. CORNER OF

SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,

jy22-3m PHILADELPHIA.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherbee's Patent Mineable Composition," for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

mh13-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

REMOVAL.

JAMES C. FINN,

(LATE OF HOWELL & BROTHERS),

Has Removed from

No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,

Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Belrose's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of

Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.

By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.

Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. 1y29 tm

RUN NO RISKIII—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4.75. Usual price $6.00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4.50. Usual price $5.50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my4-4m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THESE PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Frilled Linen Cambric Dresses.

100 pieces Frilled, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, cheaply set.—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1.75, $1.87½, $1.50 and $1.75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 6-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1.37½ to $1.75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1.12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the NEW YORK Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stetthow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.

jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in

Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces

English and Scotch Ale and Porter,

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.

Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.

ja26 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

VANCE STEWART

ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each solace to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other Instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively,

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending back a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwesterly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say at Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or strata of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a continuation of the identical same verge between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart, in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may open the real flower of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow: Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth is reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a few days' work can generally be accomplished on each, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from those wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,500, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a spring house, &c., also parches of timber.

The sale of stock will be for cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish those objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 135 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

FLAGS,

BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.

WM. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,

Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER OF

FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.

Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je6-3m

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOITET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 730 RACE Street, Branch No. 220 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 252 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 1m7

NOTED FOR HANDSOME STYLES,

FINANCIAL.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe7-wfm tf

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh15

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for three notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with who m the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation to various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [au12-tf]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

REASONABLE PRICES,

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD.

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10 NOTES

DUE AUGUST 19,

BOUGHT OR FORWARDED FOR COLLECTION.

DREXEL & CO.,

au15-5t No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

NEW

NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.

COUPONS ATTACHED,

AND

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. But, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office,

JAY COOKE & CO.,

jy27-30t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

fe8-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 52 S. THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap20-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh13

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10

TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in GOIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note There who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,

au6-1m PRESIDENT.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOM

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

The Baby Walks! The Baby Walks!

Joy fills the house; the baby stands
Alone upon her feet!
With quivering lip she lifts her little hands,
And wonderingly doth gaze into her mother's face;
Thus timidly she starts upon life's fatal race,
How many hopes, how many fears,
How many smiles, how many tears,
Hang o'er her dangerous walk through coming years!
Almighty God! to Thee the child is given;
Guide home her weary steps at last to heaven!

HINTS TO LADY AMATEURS.

How to Play and Sing.

It may safely be asserted that the music performed by musical amateurs affords more pleasure to the performers themselves than to anybody else. Added to this, not more than one out of every ten persons to be met with in society really cares for or enjoys music. This is the reason why, when a lady is at the piano, most of her "listeners" talk and chatter and the others feel bored.

It is hard for the performer who has practised for some weeks over a brilliant fantasia to observe how utterly unappreciated her efforts are; but musical amateurs—at least in large cities—must learn this fact, that however neatly they play or sing, the majority of their hearers have heard the same music done much better by professional performers; and that ordinary parlor music is not *enjoyed*, but is only *endured* as a conventional and unavoidable accomplishment. Hogarth, the well-known musical critic, somewhere gives the following as his observations on the matter:—

MISS SMITH FAVORS THE COMPANY WITH MUSIC.

A lady in a drawing-room, who sits down to entertain a company with a "scena" from an Italian opera, or a brilliant production of some fashionable pianist, ought to remember that probably everybody in the room has heard the same piece sung by Grisi or Jenny Lind, or played by Thalberg or Dulcken, and that she is exposing herself to an unpleasant comparison by attempting lamely and imperfectly what the company have heard executed with finished excellence; and this will be the case even though she may be, for an amateur, a really superior performer. But the truth is, that not one lady amateur in a thousand who makes such ambitious attempts can acquit herself even decently. If she sings, it is a thousand to one that she strains and forces her voice out of all tune and time, and transforms the brilliant roulades of the composer into inarticulate screams; and if she plays, that she produces a mere clatter of unmeaning noise and confusion. And these enormities are committed by persons who, confining themselves within the limits of their own powers and attainments, might really "discourse most eloquent music," and gratify the ears as well as touch the feelings of their listeners.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the best music is the most difficult of execution. The very reverse, generally speaking, is the case. Music of a high order certainly demands high gifts and attainments on the part of the performer. But the gifts of nature may be possessed by the amateur as well as by the professor, and the attainment of art may be the result of moderate study and application. A young lady, possessed of a sweet and tunable voice, a good ear, intelligence, and feeling, may cultivate music in its grandest and most beautiful forms, and may render its practice a source of the purest enjoyment, not only to herself, but to her domestic and social circle.

Many ladies do this, but they have not been fashionably educated. Sense and reason, not the prevailing example, have been consulted in their studies, and the result has made them really accomplished musicians. In order to become so every natural gift must be cultivated by solid instruction. The principles of the art must be well understood. The rules of harmony and composition must be studied so far as to enable the pupil, if not to compose, to comprehend the design of the composer, and the technical means whereby he produces his effect.

THE EDUCATED MUSICIAN.

The voice must be strengthened and purified, ungainly habits must be removed, and distinct utterance and elocution acquired. The mind must be opened, and the taste exalted and refined by acquaintance with the finest productions of the art—an acquaintance which ought to extend from the *Oratorio of Handel* to the national ballad. With the young pianist, a similar course should be pursued. A correct method of fingering, and the familiarity with the scale in every variety of keys, must be imparted at the outset; and this will give a command of the instrument quite sufficient for every purpose of an amateur performer.

A lady so educated is far above making music the means of frivolous display. She never commits the folly of endeavoring to rival professional artists in the achievement of *tours de force*, and thus exciting ridicule instead of admiration, and causing weariness instead of pleasure. She selects her music from every branch of the art, choosing what she knows to be suitable to her powers, and what taste tells her is intrinsically good and beautiful. In such music she may feel, without vanity (and hearers may feel so too), that she subjects herself to no disparaging contrasts; and a well-grounded but modest confidence will enable her to do justice to her own talents. Such a singer will be at no loss for resources. She will find them in the work of every school in Europe, not excepting even (when discreetly chosen) the gems of the modern Italian and German stage. She will be able to give power to the inspired strains of Handel, grace the charming melodies of Mozart, and truth and pathos to the simplest effusion of the rustic muse of Ireland or Scotland.

We are not to suppose, however, that music, like reading and writing, "comes by nature." Nature supplies the requisite gifts; and when these are wanting it is best not to attempt the pursuit. What can be more absurd and more pitiable than to see an unfortunate victim of fashion condemned to scream and thump the keys of a piano for several miserable hours daily, without voice, ear, inclination, or the slightest hope of success, while some fine talent that she really possesses is left wholly neglected? When the natural gifts do exist, it requires careful and judicious cultivation to render them productive of fruit. In this fastidious age, even the simplest music demands a pure style and nice execution; and the presence or absence of these will be apparent even in the performance of a ballad or waltz. But so much being necessary, it is the more essential that the youthful pupil should be spared what is not necessary; and it is nothing but necessary to lead her to seek the gratification of vanity—and to find nothing but disappointment and mortification—by emulating the mechanical achievements of professional artists.

—At the recent *fete* for the benefit of the Dramatic College in London, the following card was sold in the stalls:—

A PORTRAIT OF SHAKESPEARE.
[BY HIMSELF.]

A sweeter or more lovable creature,
Framed in the prodigality of nature,
The spacious world cannot contain again.
His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him,
That nature might stand up and say,
To all the world, this was a man!
He was ever gracious, had a tear for pity,
And a hand open as day for melting charity!
His bounty was as boundless as the sea,
His love as deep; the more he gave the more
He had, for he was infinite.
Hear him but reason in divinity,
And all-admiring with an inward wish
You would desire to see him made a prelate.
Hear him debate on commonwealth affairs,
You'd say it hath been all in all his study.
List his discourse on war, and you shall hear
A fearful battle rendered you in music.
Turn him to any cause of policy,
The Gordian knot of it he will unloose
Familiar as his garter. And when he speaks of love!
The air, a chartered libertine, is still,
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears
To steel his sweet and honeyed sentences.
Our poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Did glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And as imagination bodied forth
The forms of things unknown, our poet's pen
Turned them to shapes, and gave to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.
Found tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

ROMAN'S POISON RING.—This ancient relic has turned up in England. At a recent meeting of the Archæological Association, in London, the Rev. C. H. Rolleston exhibited the signet-ring of the celebrated Cæsar Borgia. This remarkable object of Roman art is of gold, slightly enameled, with the date 1503. Round the inside is the motto, "*Piange cuore dove avien que pouvrai.*" A box drops into the front, having on it Borgia in letters reversed, and round it the words, "*Ocr unum, una via.*" At the back is a slide, within which, it is related, he carried the poison he was in the habit of dropping into the wine of his unsuspecting guests. The signet is contained in an elegantly chased silver box, surmounted by a jewel.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

CARTE DE VISITE.—A "wife" advertiser, who desired respondents to inclose their cartes de visite, has received a reply from one lady, who writes:—"I do not inclose my carte; for, though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass."

OLD ENGLISH PROVERBS.

Love thy neighbor; yet pull not down thy hedge.
Three may keep counsel, if two be away.
A good word is as soon said as a bad one.
That great is ill saved that shames its master.
No one is a fool always, every one sometimes.
Peace with heaven is the best friendship.

A NEW BRICK FOR GARDEN WALLS.—Mr. Foxley, of Stony Stratford, has invented a new brick, ingeniously contrived for avoiding the necessity of nailing for training trees to garden walls. The brick has a projecting bead in the centre of the face, which is drilled with holes so as to admit of the passage of a piece of string or bass, with which the branch may be tied. One advantage of the bead is, that it admits of a free circulation of air between the plant and wall, preventing the formation of mildew and rot and the accumulation of insects. The cost is said to be little more than that of an ordinary brick.

GRATITUDE AND LIBERALITY EXEMPLIFIED.—A pocket-book containing fifteen bank-notes, of 1,000f. each, was picked up in the Rue de Castiglione, Paris, a few days ago, by the wife of a man employed at the Etat-Major, in the Place Vendome. A few moments after, as she turned the corner of the street into the Rue de Rivoli, she was accosted by a well-dressed man, who asked her, with an air of anxiety, if she had found a pocket-book which he had just lost, and adding that it contained 15,000f., which, unfortunately, did not belong to himself. The woman at once returned to him his property, when he gave her a franc, expressing his regret that it was all the change he had upon him to offer her as a reward. He, however, asked her for her address, saying that he would call upon her. It is to be hoped that he will not forget his promise.

TRAVELING ASSOCIATES.—As to company, two is the very best traveling number. It is good not to be quite alone in case of accident, even if the accident be no worse than a fly in your eye. Three is not bad, especially if two of the three (as two sisters) can occupy the same bed-room. The coupe of a diligence—a pleasant place—holds three. Four do well together under many circumstances, particularly if two rooms suffice. Four exactly fill a hired caleche (such as you would cross the Alps in by the carriage roads) dividing the expense conveniently. Five is a very awkward figure. After four, it is not "the more the merrier," but "the melancholier;" a fifth person is always one too many. But it is far better to be alone than to travel in uncongenial, capricious, exacting, selfish, or uncertain-tempered company. The choice of one's traveling associates requires great caution and consideration; for many and many have started friends who have returned quite the contrary.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.—Hairdressing and cutting offer a good maintenance to clever, industrious women with capital. Hairdressing can be learned very easily, as hairdressers are in the habit of teaching ladies' maids for a premium. It is more difficult to learn haircutting, as men are trying to keep this trade exclusively in their own hands, and will not teach it. Several women, however, have learned and can teach it. A clever, quick woman might learn the art by having her own hair cut three or four times at different shops, and going with her friends to see their hair cut. We know ladies who much dislike having their hair dressed or cut by a man; and, if a woman was to open a smart shop in a good part of London, and advertise, she would probably get much custom. The Society for the Employment of Women would probably recommend her, and would be glad to send her apprentices. There are also, probably, openings in large country towns. One very respectable person has set up at Stockton-on-Tees, and is doing well, having employment enough for her two sisters as well as herself. She goes her rounds into the country, visiting smaller towns and gentlemen's houses. It would be necessary to join wig and frizette making, &c., to the hair-dressing, and also to sell combs, brushes, pomatum, &c. We believe that women with capital might often obtain an entrance into business by purchasing the good-will and shop of a tradesman about to retire. It would always be absolutely necessary to serve for at least six months in the shop, as assistant, before paying the money, as no one could possibly know how to conduct a business without experience: this arrangement would, moreover, prevent deception with regard to the amount of business transacted. Surprise is often expressed that women, when left unprovided for, do not more frequently enter domestic service, and it is sometimes hinted that, since they do not choose to become servants, they cannot be in very great distress; the truth is, domestic service, like everything else, requires special training, and can seldom be entered upon after early youth.

THE "SEVEN STARS."—Early in the days of our childhood we learn one important fact, that there is a "man in the moon;" and straightway we proceed to ask our mother a number of pointed questions about the matter. She satisfies our youthful curiosity by telling us that he was placed there long, long ago, for stealing a head of cabbage, and that he has ever since been kept at hard labor, "piling brush," or collecting branches of trees as they are trimmed off by the axe-man, preparatory to burning them out of the way. And when we look at the moon, and see a dark figure upon its disc, somewhat resembling, in outline, the shape of a man, and near it an additional dark spot, which might or might not be a pile of boughs, we go a great deal further than our mothers—we believe the story; and, having believed it, we secretly resolve, in our minds never to commit a theft, lest a similar fate should be ours. And thus the silly fable at once becomes an important engine in forging and forming the character of the man.

The Indian mothers have a story somewhat like that of the "man in the moon," which they tell to their children as our mothers tell the story to us—with this difference, however: they believe the story themselves, while our mothers do not. Here it is:—

Very long ago seven little boys took it into their heads to have a feast after the manner of their fathers, and they went to their mothers praying for permission. Their mothers refused them; after which they decided to rebel, and have the feast anyhow. They procured a little white dog to sacrifice; and, having placed it upon the fire, they commenced dancing around as they had seen their fathers do on momentous occasions. While they were thus engaged they were suddenly caught up by some invisible power, and carried off through the air. Their mothers heard their cries, and came forth from their lodges, only to see them mount higher and higher, until they took their place among the stars in the sky, to dance on for ever and ever."

When the Indian mother tells this story, she points out the seven stars of the Pleiades; and the embryo warrior trembles to think what an awful fate might befall the youth who was so thoughtless as to disobey his mother.

ON TAKING COLD.—The effects of taking cold or the diseases produced are many and various, and frequently serious and incurable, and not seldom fatal. Taking cold is mostly, if not always, the cause of the following diseases—namely, chilblains, catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, emphysematous asthma, phthisis, and almost all other lung diseases; laryngitis, quinsy, sore-throat, and croup; rheumatism and lumbago; pericarditis, endocarditis, hypertrophy, and dilatation of the heart; erysipelas, tic-douloreux, headache, toothache, sciatica, and other neuralgias; convulsions, hydrocephalus, and paralysis; diarrhœa, dysentery, jaundice, bilious attacks, cholera infantum, and cholera morbus; ophthalmia, ozœna, polypus, otorrhœa, and deafness; peritonitis, ascites, and dropsies generally; hepatitis, nephritis, tabes, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, abortion, and chlorosis; almost all inflammations, properly so called; and many fevers, as bilious, catarrhal, rheumatic, infantile remittent, and milk fever, and sometimes puerperal—a rather formidable list of diseases to result from one cause, and a very serious list, too, seeing that these diseases caused, in round numbers, 330,000 of the 427,000, that is, eight-tenths of the whole number of deaths given in the last report of the Registrar-General; and those of them that resulted exclusively from taking cold caused 73,390 deaths, that is, nearly one-sixth of the whole number; but the number of diseases resulting from taking cold bears a greater proportion to the whole than do the deaths, because many of these diseases never do end in death; for instance, chilblains, tic-douloreux, headache, toothache, and other neuralgias; opthalmia, ozœna, polypus, deafness, dysmenorrhœa, and other disorders of menstruation. Having examined all the cases I treated last month (March), I find that those that have without doubt resulted from taking cold, form very nearly one-half of the whole. The prophylaxis, or means of preventing taking cold, are the following, namely:—Exercise, baths, and food, and a due adaptation to the varying conditions of the air and water. As guardians of the public health, we should with all our patients, and especially in our own families, insist on the proper clothing of children and young girls, for the protection and development of their vital organs, as well as means of assistance to their growth and strength as of preventing their taking cold. We should also deprecate the practice of washing in warm water, and advocate daily cold water sponging or bathing, and should draw attention to the variations in the atmosphere, and explain their influence on the human body, and point out the necessity of regulating the clothing and habits accordingly, and explain to bronchial subjects the necessity of possessing, and the time and manner of using, a respirator.—*Homœopathic Review.*

WHITE AND YELLOW.—Talk as you will of the "sovereignty of the white race," there are no sovereigns like the yellow ones.

DOUGLAS JERROLD.—One of the most touching and at the same time witty things said by the late Douglas Jerrold, we do not remember to have seen before. If it has already received the imprimatur it will bear repetition. One evening Jerrold was at a party where several other literary men and publishers were assembled, and the conversation turned upon epitaphs. Jerrold gave his opinion that an epitaph should not consist of more than one or two words, including the name. When the laugh had subsided, for no one dreamed he was in earnest, Charles Knight, who was present, handed a piece of paper and a pencil to Jerrold, and begged him to write his (Knight's) epitaph. Jerrold took the paper, and instantly wrote down two simple words, "Good night!"

THE ART OF READING ALOUD.—There is no social pleasure, amongst those it has been my lot to experience, which I esteem more highly than that of listening to an interesting book well read, when a fireside circle, chiefly composed of agreeable and intelligent women, are seated at their work. In the same way as the lonely traveler, after gaining some lofty eminence, on the opening of some lovely valley, or the closing of some sunset scene, longs to see the joy she is then feeling reflected in the face of the being he loves best on earth; so, a great portion of the enjoyment of reading, as experienced by a social disposition, depends upon the same impressions being made upon congenial minds at the same time. I have spoken of an interesting book, well read, because I think the art of reading aloud is far too rarely cultivated; and I have often been astonished at the deficiency which exists on this point, after what is called a finished education.

LORD KENYON has left a great and well-earned name; yet he indulged many peculiarities of opinion, nay, many strong prejudices, which worked injustice. His parsimonious meanness, in dress, equipage, and style of living, was proverbial; and his fondness for introducing supposed quotations from the classics, ludicrously misunderstood, was so inveterate as to provoke the rebuke of George III. "Pray, my lord, keep to your good law and give us no more of your bad Latin." In an amusing miscellany he is represented as addressing the jury—"Having thus discharged your consciences, gentlemen, you may retire to your homes in peace, with the delightful consciousness of having performed your duties well, and may lay your heads on your pillows, and say, '*Non Cæsar sum nullus.*'" In Colonel's "Table Talk" he is stated have said —"Above all, gentlemen, need I name to you the Emperor Julian, who was so celebrated for the practice of every Christian virtue that he was called Julian the Apostle?"

AN ELEPHANT AND BULL FIGHT—THE BULL NOWHERE.—The Spaniards, who have a very exaggerated notion of the fighting powers of a fierce young bull, determined a little while ago to test him against an elephant. When the elephant was brought to the Place des Taureaux a fiery young bull was turned out. The bull advanced against his terrible adversary without evincing the slightest fear. He attempted to flank him, in order to wound him; but the elephant, exhibiting an equal agility in his motion, did not suffer him to approach. Finally, the bull attacked him in front; but everywhere confronted by the formidable tusks, which interposed an impregnable barrier, he did not succeed in wounding him. At last, in one of his assaults, the bull succeeded in thrusting his head beneath the tusks; but, before he could penetrate the tough hide of the elephant, he fell to the earth. The spectators only saw the elephant bend his head slightly, and rest the extremities of his tusks, which had been plugged, upon the back of the bull. From that moment the bull was *hors de combat*, and when they afterwards killed him it was found that three ribs were completely crushed by the almost imperceptible movement the elephant had made in holding him with his tusks.

BRIGHTON AS A WATERING-PLACE.—One reason for the steady popularity of Brighton is that the great demand for accommodation having been met by increasing building, those who are disappointed of quarters elsewhere, or those obliged to make a move suddenly, have a certainty of finding at all times and all seasons something to suit their requirements there—small rooms and moderate, large rooms and dear, whole houses or half, near the sea or far away. In winter its keen air is tempered by its brilliant sun, in summer its heat and glare modified by its fresh breezes, and the lightness of the atmosphere is peculiarly reviving after the heavy warmth of London in July and August; and thus, despite its expenses, Brighton retains its proud position amongst the watering-places most frequented by London society. Unfurnished houses are perhaps, on the whole, not more expensive than at many other places, and every gradation of size and rent may be found there; neither are furnished houses nor apartments in the winter season much, if anything, above the same kind of accommodation at St. Leonard's, Scarborough, and Dover during their best seasons. These are the conveniences of Brighton, and few other watering-places can offer them."

THE FOOT-LIGHTS—AN INGENIOUS, SCIENTIFIC, AND USEFUL INVENTION.—A most ingenious application on scientific principles to the illumination of theatres, has just been carried out by M. Soubra. The foot-lights in front of the stage of a theatre are almost invariably argand burners, surrounded by glass. Not only is there great danger of the thin dresses worn by the actresses taking fire, but the products of combustion vitiate the atmosphere of the stage, whilst the heated air, rising from the sun just across the line of sight of the spectators in the stalls, renders the view from these seats less pleasant than it would otherwise be. The reason why the flame of an argand burner, or any other light, points upwards, is owing to the heated air; and products of combustion being lighter than cold air, the former, therefore, rise upwards, and cause the flame to rise also. If, however, a downward movement could be impressed upon the heated products of combustion, the flame would equally well follow the same direction, and would continue to burn downwards. M. Soubra, therefore, takes a wide glass pipe bent in the form of the letter U; one leg, however, being considerably longer than the other one. Just inside the shorter leg of the two an argand burner is inverted, and the longer leg of the tube being heated for a short time, so as to rarefy the air in it and cause a downward current in the short end, the argand burner is lighted, and the flame, following the direction of the current of air with which it is surrounded, continues to burn upside down—the current once established, being sustained by the heat from the inverted flame. The advantages from this new arrangement are as follows:—The supports of the globes, or lamp-glasses, are placed above the flame and do not intercept the light; the reflectors also are in no danger of becoming blackened by smoke, and they collect rays that would otherwise be lost in the air; the flame has a more elevated temperature on account of the heat being concentrated by the syphon, and the carbon consequently is more incandescent; the products of combustion may easily be carried away through the longer leg of the tube into a chimney, instead of vitiating the air of the apartments. The advantages, as to safety, &c., of this plan are so obvious that no time should be lost in introducing this method of illumination into this country. It is, we understand, already adopted in France with great success.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—The number of young in the shell of an oyster at spawning time is said to be 1,800,000.

—The East of England Bank recently stopped payment for a large deficiency, about three millions of dollars.

—The present trade between England and France is largely in favor of France. Without the trade of the loyal States, England would be almost ruined.

—Isaac Watson, servant of Mrs. Harrison, an English country lady, was recently fined 9s. 6d. for not attending church according to her directions.

—The Central Statistical Society at Stockholm has just published the general return of the population of Sweden, which the last year amounted to no more than 4,200,000 souls. Norway contains 1,500,000.

—An institution for the treatment of the diseases of the heart, so sudden and fatal, exists at No. 67 Margaret street, Cavendish Square, London, and is said to be markably efficient in their cure.

—In New Caledonia, a French penal settlement, the natives have not yet profited much by their intercourse with their friends. Cannibalism exists unchecked in all its horrors. Recently several feasts came off at Monco. No less than two males and twelve females, taken prisoners, were killed and eaten by one of the tribes.

—M. Feuillet de Couches has spent twenty years in exploring the archives of Austria, Russia, Italy, and Sweden, for a new historical work, which will include many singular diplomatic revelations. Letters will appear from Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and the Empress Catharine II, of Russia.

—The leading article of a London journal of large weekly circulation makes the following confession, while maintaining that England can fight as well as ever:—

"This nation of shopkeepers is that of the Nile, of Balaklava, of Alma—that built the *Alabama*, that manned her, that carried her into action with the *Kearsarge*. The men that fought against such odds—the surgeon that sank with the ship rather than desert his post—the gunners that loaded and fired till the sinking of the ship drowned out the fires of her engines—these men were Englishmen—as true hearts of oak, as seasoned chips of the old block, as ever swept the seas with Blake, or with Rodney, Howe, or Duncan."

FOURTH EDITION.

LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT.

OUR FORCES WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF RICHMOND.

REBELS DRIVEN BACK DURING EVERY ENCOUNTER.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The advices from Deep Bottom up to yesterday morning state that our lines have advanced to within seven miles of Richmond.

There was considerable fighting during the day, in which the Rebels were invariably driven back.

FROM ATLANTA.

General Logan's Official Report

THE REBEL ATTACK ON OUR LEFT ON JULY 28th.

FEARFUL LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The following report from General Logan has been received at headquarters:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., July 29, 1864.—Colonel:—I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of orders, I moved my command in position on the right of the 17th Army Corps, which was the extreme right of the army in the field, on the night and morning of the 27th and 28th instant; and, during my advance in line of battle to a more desirable position, we were met by the Rebel infantry from Hardee's and Lee's Corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at 11½ o'clock A. M. of the 28th.

My lines were only protected by logs and rails, hastily thrown in front of them. The first onset was received and checked, and the battle commenced and lasted until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. During that time six successive charges were made, which were six times gallantly repulsed, each time with fearful loss to the enemy.

Later in the evening my lines were several times assaulted vigorously, but each time with a like result.

The most of the fighting occurred on General Harrow and Smith's front, which formed the centre and right of the command. The troops could not have displayed more courage nor greater determination not to yield. Had they shown less, they would have been driven from their position. Brigadier-Generals Woods, Smith, and Harrow, division commanders, are entitled to equal credit for their gallant conduct and skill in repelling the assaults.

My thanks are due to Major-Generals Blair and Dodge for sending me reinforcements at a time when they were much needed.

My losses were 50 killed, 439 wounded, and 73 missing; in the aggregate 572 men.

The division of General Harrow captured five battle-flags. There were about 1500 or 2000 muskets captured.

One thousand and six prisoners were captured, exclusive of seventy-three wounded, who have been removed to the hospitals, and are being taken care of by our surgeons.

Five hundred and sixty-five Rebels, up to this time, have been buried. About two hundred are supposed to be yet unburied.

A large number were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until nearly daylight.

The enemy's loss could not have been less, in my judgment, than six or seven thousand.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General Commanding 15th Army Corps.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. T. Clark, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

[INDORSEMENT.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., July 29, 1864.—In forwarding the within report, I wish to express my high gratification with the conduct of the troops engaged. I never saw better conduct in battle.

The General Commanding the 15th Army Corps, though ill and much worn, was indefatigable, and the success of the day is as much attributable to him as to any one man. His officers, and in fact all the officers of this army that came under my observation, co-operated promptly and heartily with him.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson presented a petition, signed by 215 privates of the 187th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, asking for a redress of grievances, and a return to the State for Provost Guard duty, in accordance with their terms of enlistment.

Mr. Worthington introduced an act increasing the fees of Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, and Clerks of the Orphans' Courts of the State.

Various local bounty bills were introduced.

Mr. Kinsey, an act extending the corporate powers of the borough of Bristol.

Mr. Donovan, a communication from Philadelphia City Councils relative to the new militia law.

Mr. Champneys read an act allowing the banks which were granted an extension of their charters last winter, and which had not yet signified their acceptance of the same, an additional time to do so, at the first ordinary meeting of their board of directors. The bill passed.

Mr. Connell introduced an act relative to coal mining companies, giving to those already incorporated, and having the power to purchase lands, the additional authority of leasing coal lands. Adjourned until 3 P. M.

HOUSE.—The House met at 10 A. M.

Mr. Myers (Bedford) offered the following amendment to the militia bill:—

Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to confer power upon the Governor or any officer of any body of troops to be raised under this law, to send or take such troops beyond the limits of this State.

Pending debate upon this amendment, the Speaker laid before the House the Senate amendment to the act enabling State banks to transact business under the national law.

The amendment require the banks which make the change to surrender the specie certificates of the State which they received in 1862. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

In addition to the amendment of Mr. Myers, another amendment, fixing the penalties of desertion from the militia force, was offered by Mr. Glass.

Mr. Purdy spoke at length, defending the Democratic party from the charge of disloyalty, alleging that they upheld the laws and the Constitution against the aggressions of the Administration, which had distinctly pledged itself to extinguish slavery in the South, at every sacrifice.

He praised General McClellan, and denounced the Union League as a secret society, which had its existence before the organization of the American Knights, if there was really any such society.

The amendment of Mr. Myers, prohibiting troops from going outside of the State, was lost—ayes, 36; nays, 47.

Mr. Meyers then offered another amendment, that the troops shall not be sent beyond the natural defensive limits of the State.

This expression was explained to be the line of the Potomac river.

Mr. Smith thought the natural defenses of the State were down on the James river.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause an invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If our vies to make amends;
If we wish them to bend to wield;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to glory—HEAVEN!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all three.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. 8 20-4t

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RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for Baltimore at 4:30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Chester at 8:05, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:20, 4:50, 6:09 and 11:00 P. M.

Wilmington at 4:30 (Mondays excepted), 8:05, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:50, 6:06, 10:30 and 11:00 P. M.

New Castle at 8:85 A. M. and 4:39 P. M.

Dover at 8:05 A. M. and 4:39 P. M.

Milford at 8:05 A. M.

Salisbury at 10:55 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8:45, 9:40 A. M. (Express), 1:10, 5:25 and 10:25 P. M.

Wilmington at 1:48, 6:45, 9 A. M., 12:21, 1, 1:45, 4:00, 4:28, 7 and 9:10 P. M.

Salisbury at 11:55 A. M.

Milford at 2:45 P. M.

Dover at 9:00 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

New Castle at 8:30 A. M. and 6:27 P. M.

Chester at 7:45, 9:40 A. M., 1:00, 2:45, 4:40, 5:00, 7:56, 9:40 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 10:25 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1:10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8:40 A. M., 12:05 and 11:05 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5:30, 9:25 A. M., 2:40 and 11:40 P. M.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—

Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7:45 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Only at 4:00 A. M., 10:30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4:00 A. M., 10:30, and 11 P. M.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1:48 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Only at 10:25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

ja4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!
Four trains daily to Atlantic City.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—

Mail, 7:30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9:15 A. M.
Express, (through in 2 hours) 2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4:15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC,
Accommodation (Atlantic), 5:40 A. M.
Express, 7:00 A. M.
Freight, 11:30 A. M.
Mail, 4:40 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6:22 A. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2 00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3 00.

EXTRA BAGGAGE will be charged.
Leave Vine street 10:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1:45 P. M. and 2:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7:30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic 6:45 P. M.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD.		LEAVE WESTWARD.	
STATIONS.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A. M. P. M.
Oxford	6 30	3 25 Philadelphia	8 00 4 30
West Grove	6 57	3 52 West Chester	7 45 5 45
Avondale	7 05	4 01 W. C. Junction	9 03 6 41
Kennett	7 20	4 17 Kennett	9 17 6 55
W. C. Junction	7 42	4 41 Cheddar's ferry	9 41 7 19
Concord	8 00	5 00 Kennett	10 05 7 37
W. C. Junction	8 15	5 15 Avondale	10 21 8 51
Philadelphia	9 22	6 30 West Grove	11 29 9 03
West Chester	9 45	6 50 Oxford	10 56 7 30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.

Passengers go through without change of cars.

ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—RUNNING time of Trains, commencing FRIDAY, January 1, 1864.

From Walnut Street Wharf at 8 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M., freight 12 M. Returning, leave Salem at 4 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. Freight daily each way. Apply to

MORTON MILLS, Agent,
Second Covered Pier above WALNUT Street,
or 8 DELAWARE Avenue.
jan4-tf J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor, for the mail.—The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, August 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, August 27.
ETNA, Saturday, September 3.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 35 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg.... 37 00

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA